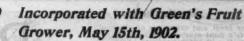
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# GREEN'S AND

Twenty-fourth Year.-No. 12.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1904.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

### CourHEALTH DEPARTMENT

### A Suggestion for Dyspeptics.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.—It is safe to say most of the dyspepsia remedies so highly advocated are unsafe, not to say decidedly injurious. From the nature of most indigestive troubles it is logical to believe that the stomach is incapable of handling either food or medicine properly under such conditions. Distinction should be made between troubles arising from fermentative conditions and others due to inflammatory or organic causes. When the stomach is weakened by overwork, or in sympathy with exhausted vitality various sorts of food seem prone to ferment very promptly after reaching the organ, and the victim suffers all the horrors of physical and mental depression.

Probably nine-tenths of dyspepsia trouble are due simply to fermentation, which commences before the natural process of digestion can start owing to the conditions just suggested.

The writer has been afflicted in this way by spells for years, and has obtained no relief by the usual methods. Reasoning along the line as indicated I was led to believe that the prevention of this fermentation even temporarily would give natural digestion a chance to take control of the situation and all would be well or, at any rate, better.

Such an agent must not of itself produce any medicinal effect, nor in any way interfere with natural processes.

Nothing seemed to meet these requirements theoretically equal to pure glycer-ine,—it being an antiseptic and at the same time easily digestible, and without noticeable medicinal effect.

Practical trial for a long time has shown it to be about all that was expected. Some constipation but no other effect has been observed after a week or two of regular use. This condition is best treated with compound rhubarb once or twice a week or taken one hour after any meal.

A dessert spoonful or more of glycer-ine diluted with five parts of water, and taken at the beginning of the meal prevents the usual distress, belching, etc., which follows the eating of vegetables and fruits particularly.

Glycerine is not a cure for

For Gout.—As the result of extended sperience, Falkenstein has found that tout individuals can take considerable amounts of hydro-chloric acid for prolonged periods with good results as resards the general health and the disappearance of localized deposits.—This treatment may be associated with a generous mixed diet, moderate in amount. The only substance contraindicated are signar, foods rich in nuclein (such as the internal organs of animals), fats, smoked meats, cheese, and eggs.

Never confine a patient to one room if you can obtain the use of two.

A New Anesthetic Somnoform.—This anesthetic is a mixture of sixty parts ethyl chloride with thirty-five parts methyl chloride and five parts ethyl bromide. 'A French physician has used it extensively and has found it absolutely harmless. It is more rapid in its action than ethyl chloride, the anesthesia is calmer, resembling natural sleep, and no vomiting occurred in any instance,

A Sight Destroying Adulterant.—Wood alcohol is much more dangerous than was formerly supposed. A recent laborious investigation through American physicians and health officers has traced 142 cases of blindness, and sixty-two deaths directly to this substance, either pure or in adulterated essences, extracts, and other preparations. Even the vapor from liniment may cause partial or total loss of sight.



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The Chicken Tandem Team.—This is family. We trust that this spirited picengraved by Green's Fruit Grower from ture may interest more of our readers in have ever seen. Mr. Robinson is a that it is possible to make pets of the subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, a pullets and cockerels. We have at grower of fine fruits and a poultry fancier; a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, the two breeds shown in the illustration, pleasure to have such beautiful birds The bright little boy in the toy wagon about our place, to say nothing of their usefulness.

A New Cure for a Cold.—For ten of the twelve yers of his life my son suffered from influenza. At last I became convinced that an overindulgence in sweets was one fertile cause, and many a box of candy—the gift of unwise friends—was suppressed, and the cold-became less frequent.

On his tenth birthday he began, upon rising in the morning, a series of cold sponge baths, followed by friction with a coarse towel. That year his colds were limited to two. When the second began to make its appearance he determined to try heroic measures, and for thirty-six hours he went without food, with the exception of a cupful of hot water and the juice of an orange taken on the morning of the first day's fast. The second morning he awoke without a vestige of cold, and a happier and more triumphant boy it would have been hard to find. As many of my friends and family have tried this with equal success I do not hesitate to recommend it.—Woman's Home Companion.

Cancer Causes.—In a study of cancer

Cancer Causes.—In a study of cancer at Fontainbleau, where 759 out of 11,043 deaths were due to this disease, Foncault has shown that the cancer houses were always damp, badly ventilated, and little exposed to the sun.

Never allow monotony in anything,—Hospital.

The Danger Signal of Old Age.—"What you must watch for all the time is the development of failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of old age it is from failure of circulation, because when a person dies of the kidneys, or more often to paralysis, but n either case the cause is degeneration of the kidneys, or more often to paralysis, but n either case the cause is degeneration. The saying is, 'A person is as old at as his arteries.'

The Danger Signal of Old Age.—"What you must watch for all tree is the development of failure of the circulation, age it is from failure of the circulation, age it is from failure of the circulation, age it is from failure of the circulation, and the say is a retered. It is not please to have such the say in the circulation, and the say is a retered. It is not please to have such beautiful birds have a set extent medicinal, and is of exterment of the circulation are the died person the catastrophe. These are the drug that dil

For Varicose Veins.—Peel a potato.
Grate it fine. Place it on a white cloth
long enough to go around the limb—
only potato enough to well cover the
ulcer. Warm it a little. Apply in the
morning. Renew at noon; also at night
before retiring. Let it remain all night.
Put on three new poultices next day just
the same, and continue to do so until
the ulcer is entirely healed. Wash the
ulcer every time the poultice is renewed.
I was healed in two weeks and a little
over four days.

### When the Folks Are Sick.

Here are a few rules of the sick room that are worth remembering:
Never allow a patient to take the temperature himself. Many patients are more knowing than nurses when there is a question of temperature.
Never put a hot-water bottle next to the skin. Its efficiency and the patient's safety are both enhanced by surrounding the bottle with flannel.
Never allow a patient to be waked out

Never allow a patient to be waked out of his first sleep, either intentionally or

of his first sleep, either intentionally or accidentally.

Never imagine that a patient who sleeps during the day will not sleep during the night. The more he sleeps, the better he will be able to sleep.

Never stand and fidget when a sick person is talking to you. Sit down.

Never sit where your patient can not see you.

Never sit where your patient can not see you.

Never require a patient to repeat a message or request. Attend at once.

Never judge the condition of your patient from his appearance during the conversation. See how he looks an hour afterward.

Never read a story to children if you can tell it.

Never read fast to a sick person. The way to make a story seem short is to tell it slowly.

Never allow monotony in anything.—Hospital.

Five Ways to Stop or Cure a Cold.

1. Bathe the feet in hot water and drink a pint of hot lemonade. Then sponge with sait water, and remain in a warm room. 2. Bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hours 3. Snuff up the nostrils hot sait water every three hours. 4. Inhale ammonia or menthol. 5. Take four hours' active exercise in the open air. Summer colds are the worst of all colds oftentimes, as it is then very difficult to protect one's self properly. A ten-grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning. Anything that will set the blood actively in circulation will do it, whether it be drugs or the use of a bucksaw.—"Medical News."

### Brotherhood.

crest and crowning of all good,
's final star, is Brotherhood;
it will bring again to earth
long lost Poesy and Mirth;
send new light on every face,
ingly power upon the race,
till it come we men are slaves,
travel downward to the dust of graves.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way; Blind creeds and kings have had their

day.

It the dead branches from the path;
bege is in the aftermath—
hope is in heroic men,
led to build the world again,
his event the ages ran;
a way for Brotherhood—make way for

-Edwin Markham.

A Wild Chase After a Buffalo.—The following tale of the old days on the great plains is told by an old-timer now living in pleasant accord on Capitol hi in this city: "In February, 1873, I was living with my family in a shack down near River Bend in what is now Elbert near River Bend in what is now Elbert county. One day we were sitting around the stove looking through the windows at a blizzard which was raging over the prairies. We remarked that it would take something past the ordinary to get us out that day. Just then my wife said that she could see something through the rifts of snow coming our way. We looked and at first glance I thought it was a big tumble weed but soon discovered that it was a man on horseback chasing a buffalo. "In a moment the two boys and myself lit out for the hay shed, bridled our horses and joined in the chase, our bull-

horses and joined in the chase, our bull-dog that we had brought from the east to stand off Indians and other wild var-mints following. We found the man was our neighbor, Clarence Emery, armed with a lariat. Where's your gun? shouted Emery, but in the excitement we had forgotten the gun and away we went, the buffalo leading the race through drifts of snow, across the windswept ridges, down ravines and up hills. After a race of six or seven miles, during which time the dog had caught the buffalo repeatedly and each time had been thrown aside and Metcaif's dog had joined in the chase, the buffalo rolled over a creek bank and the two dogs brought him to bay. "Emery, who was at the front, let neighbor, Clarence Emery, at. 'Where's your

dogs brought him to bay.

"Emery, who was at the front, let drive with his lariat and caught the buffalo around the horns. Just then the beast broke again. Emery, still clinging to the rope, was snatched over the bank and lit astride of the buffalo, Away went buffalo, man and dogs, down the creek with a rush. The dogs soon caught their prey again and the sudden check fired Emery head first into the snow, but he was equal to the emergency. Still clinging to the lariat he burst from the drift, took a few hitches gency. Still clinging to the lattices burst from the drift, took a few hitches around a sapling and had his game captive. Metcalf came up with a gun and we soon had a change from jackrabbit soon had a change from jacks eat to buffalo."—Field and Farm.

The Trapper—The Indians had not contracted the vices of civilization and were a different race of people from those of to-day, says Denver "Field and Farm." The winter of 1838 and 1839 was vividly impressed upon Mr. Ward's mind, being his first experience as a trapper. After a journey of 600 miles from Independence, he arrived at Fort Bent and early ence, he arrived at Fort Bent and early in the fall several hunting and trapping parties started out for a long sojourn in the mountains. He was fortunate in being one of a party of twelve, of which kit Carson was a member. They made headquarters in Brown's Hole, on the Colorado river where it enters the mountains. Trapping proved hard work, but he never enjoyed life more and knew no such thing as sickness.

Their buckskin clothes were made by their own hands. Their food was nothing but meat cooked on a stick or on

their own hands. Their food was nothing but meat cooked on a stick or on coals, as they had no cooking utensils. Antelope, deer, elk, bear and beaver and in cases of necessity, even wolves furnished a variety that was always acceptable. At night they gathered round a roaring fire in comfortable quarters to listen to the stories which such men as Kit Carson could tell. At the close of three months a successful trapper was intentionally in the country of the stories which such men as Kit Carson could tell. At the close of three months a successful trapper was intentionally in the stories of as Kit Carson could tell. At the close of three months a successful trapper was often able to show a pack of more than one hundred beaver skins. As Mr. Ward made two trapping expeditions during the year—spring and fall—he showed 200 pounds, worth six dollars a pound as his year's work. In addition to this, the musk-stones of the beaver were worth as much as the skins, so that some of the men made \$3,000 a year as trappers, but few of them ever saved any money.

It is the soul-carking worry that kills ambition, murders activity and induces tunted mental growth.

If you worry you cannot work; but nost people worry over their work.

It is a good little motto to always ear in mind, but one hard to follow:



An old bachelor says that firmness in a man is synonymous with stubbornness

in a woman.

Molasses no doubt will become a popular health food for mankind when

horses get tired of it. n eccentric man is one who praises neighbors—but he is never considered so by the aforesaid neighbors.

"Poor fellow!" compassionately exclaimed the carriage horse. "Life must be indeed dreary for you."
"O, I don't know," replied the blind dray horse. "I only have to endure the smells and noises of a great city. You have to suffer not only these but the horrible sights as well."

Good roads were never in better evidence than they are at the present time, when the fall rains are creating heavy drawing on the dirt roads and the improved roads steadily get better, says Brockport Republican. Probably they never gave so much evidence as last spring when wheat reached one dollar per bushel. Farmers who live near good roads at once hauled their grain to market, while those who could not haul the crop at that time had to wait until the roads were good. The loss was about seven to ten cents a bushel and made quite an item in a farmer's account. Good roads were never in better

Funny, isn't it? Farmers when they wish to retire move to town, says Oyid Independent. Townspeople, when they retire from business, remove to the country. A man has poor health, and he moves to town to rest up and get where he will not be bothered with hard work. The city man, when he has poor health, will go to the country with a tent and pitch it under some shady tree where he may enjoy the mountain scenery and rusticate in the enjoyment of a perpetual picnic.

Dogs.—We have decided on a war of extermination against the dogs which constantly roam over our farm. We hate to do this, and we will not kill a dog that we know; but every strange dog that we see hunting on the farm will be in some danger. There is a sneaking way about some sheep dogs that helps to identify them as such; and also, I believe, there is an honest manner about a harmless dog that should help to identify him. to identify him.

"Shail we, then, educate the farm boy? Yes, a thousand times yes," says Farm and Fireside. "If he is to be kept on the farm, send him to a good agricultural school if you can—and the chances are you can by a little heroic sacrifice—and while he is there watch his environment and development; but most of all, give him the home schooling that every father owes to his boy. Every man may be immortal on the earth if he will but strive to live in the lives of his children. Empty your heart, your experience, your Empty your heart, your experience, your wisdom, into his life, and early let him reel the touch of your sympathetic in-terest. This, with the fostering in him of a spirit of independent manhood as he grows older, will make of him an edu-cated farmer—educated enough, at least, to fill the Creator's purpose in him, and that should be enough to fill yours.

A few days ago several cows were intoxicated from eating apples that had become fermented and decayed from lying on the ground. The animals staggered around the field showing all symptoms of drunkenness so that a veterinary surgeon was summoned. He pronounced it "a full fledged drunk." Thousands of bushels of apples are rotting on the ground in that vicinity.

Bees and Horticulture.—The benefits the horticulturist derives from honey bees in close proximity to his fruit farm cannot be too strongly set forth. The

Too much pie is apt to make a man Kansas Farmer says that experiments more crusty than plous.

Hirt is the name of a New York dentist—and of course he does.

Kansas Farmer says that experiments have proved beyond any doubt that bees are a valuable fertilizer of the fruit blossoms and the means of materially more crusty than plous.

Hirt is the name of a New York dentist—and of course he does.

A writer without ambition is almost as bad as a poet with an idea.

The pen is a mighty engine that sometimes runs away with the engineer.

If a man has no sense of humor he is anywhere near it in the distribution of sure to get funny at the wrong time.

The man who most frequently begs pardon cares the least whether he gets it.

Women forget a lot of things they nemembered never would forgive if they remembered

through since the subject has received the attention necessary to discover the facts.

One would be surprised at the amount of work one colony of bees can do in thus distributing pollen in an orchard, and by no means does it require any great number of colonies to completely pollenize an ordinary orchard. One honey bee will visit several hundred hossoms during the day and if this he honey bee will visit several hundred blossoms during the day, and, if this be true, how many blossoms will 25,000 bees (the number in a fair colony during fruit bloom) visit during the day? Hence a few colonies of bees in close proximity to an ordinary orchard will completely execute the job.

A friend in need is a friend hard up. Never look a clotheshorse in t mouth.

All is not fried that fritters. It is well to be off with the the old foe

before you can fight with the new.

It is long loan that has no returning. A rolling stone sees much and gair polish.—London "Truth."

### PERENNIAL PHLOX.

The new plants produced from division of the roots should be given rich soil and particularly good care the first year, says Vick's Magazine. The perennial phloxes are especially good for cutting. They mass well for extensive decorative effects, and if the main nead or panicle ems too large or heavy for vases, the small side shoots work in very tily; in fact, I find the latter and small panicles most desirable for quets

quets.

One point which is scarcely noted in the descriptions of the perennial phloxes is their fragrance, and yet they are very sweet. Pass through any garden where there is a collection of them and their odor will instantly attract your attention. Almost involuntarily you will exclaim: "Oh! how sweet." Particularly is this the case at evening, and at least one poet has noted it and speaks of "Clumps of sunny phlox

"Clumps of sunny phlox
That shines at dusk and grow more deeply sweet."

### WE ALL EAT APPLES.

WE ALL EAT APPLES.

There are now in the United States over 200,000,000 fruit-bearing apple trees, producing annually 176,000,000 bushels of apples. In good crop years we export 3,000,000 bushels of apples and consume at home two bushels annually for every adult and child in the country. These are the figures given out from Washington. There are sixteen apple-growing states which produce 147,289,424 bushels of apples. All the other states together produce only 28,107,802 bushels. New York now stands first with 24,111,257 bushels, Pennsylvania second with 24,-060,651 bushels, Ohio third with 20,617,480 bushels, Virginia fourth with 9,825,982 bushels, Virginia fourth with 9,835,982 bushels and Illinois fifth with 9,178,150 California is fifteenth in list with 3,488,208 bushels.

list with 3,488,208 bushels.

Ten years ago Ohio stood first among the apple-producing states, Michigan second and Kentucky third. In the last decade, however, there has been heavy tree planting in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The increase in the several states and territories in ten years was \$1,641,000 trees. In the same ten years the apple crop increased to \$2 per cent. of all orchard fruits. In value of orchard products California leads all other states ucts California leads all other states (\$14,526,786), New York standing second, Pennsylvania third, Ohio fourth, Illinois Pennsylvania third, Ohio fourth, Illinois fifth and Michigan sixth. These six states, with Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, and New Jersey, raise 69 per cent, of our orchard fruits measured by value. Michigan stands first in peaches and California first in plums, prunes, pears, grapes, oranges and lemons. The apple is, as it always has been, the most popular of American fruits, and of all the orchard trees in the United States 55 per cent, are apple trees.—Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

A Great Market.

Covent Garden is the chief wholesale market of its kind for all London. The best time to see it is shortly after daybreak. I left my rooms about 4 o'clock a. m. one Saturday and walked down to them. All the streets surrounding the market houses proper were filled with carts and wagons loaded with vegenbles. Imagine the largest hay wagon you have ever seen piled high with green cabbages, so that the load is taller and broader than any load of sheaves ever brought in from the wheat fields. The cabbages are laid in regular rows, and there are thousands of heads of cabbage to every load.

Among the curious things sold are green gooseberries and rhubarb. This m, one Saturday and walked de

Among the curious things sold are green geoseberrles and rhubarb. This is the only place I know where they call rhubarb fruit. Rhubarb and gooseberry tarts are sold everywhere, and my teeth are still on edge from trying to masticate the so-called green gooseberry tart. The berries are larger than ours, but so some that they turn the face of a girl of eighteen into that of an old maid of thirty as she bites into them.

According to the Times, auctioneers a day or two before Christmas were offering ten thousand barrels of American and Canadian apples, representing something like thirty

ples, representing something like thirty thousand bushels of fruit, for one day's thousand bushels of fruit, for one days sale. The Times says: As to apples the arrivals at our various ports during one week lately exceeded 360,000 bushels. The finest English apples marketed for Christmas are Cox's Orange Pippin and the Ribston; then the Callfornia Newtown, and the Ribston; and King Pippin from Canada. In additon there are many good sorts, such as Blenheim Orange and King of the Pippins, home grown; red-skinned Baldwins and dainty green-hued Greenings from the United States and Canada, and a fair display from Italy, Belgium, Holland and Spain. Well-grown English apples hold their Well-grown English apples hold their own against all comers so far as appearquality and value are concerned. ance, quality and value are concerned. The daintily put up little lady apples from France, nestling in a bed of green moss, look as attractive as ever. These are becoming more popular than ever for table decoration, and during the past five years the supplies have not been equal to the demand. The lady apple sknown as the Api. The fruiterers of Covent Garden have for years been in the habit of making a special show of the the pretty colored lady apples at Christmas time.—American Cultivator.

How To Teach Better Methods.—My plea is for a fuller and more rational training of the rural population; for ampler facilities for training teachers and leaders; for consolidated school districts and larger and better school buildings; for teachers broadly trained in the natural sciences and their most in the natural sciences and their I economic application when coupled labor, says Professor I. P. Roberts. The four great industries of our state are agriculture, manufacturing, transportsagriculture, manufacturing, transportation and mining. These several industries are well organized except agriculture. The various organizations which
are concerned with agriculture too often
go as they please. Occasionally one antagonizes the other. To obviate this,
there should be a standing committee
on legislation composed of one delegate
from each organization. Every possible effort should be made to
instruct and energize these three
million citizens interested in agriculture, and the effort should
be systematic, far-reaching and riculture, and the effort should be systematic, far-reaching and wisely planned. Who will take the lead? I speak not only for the College of Asriculture of Cornell university but for the state experiment station and all other organizations which have for their object the promotion of agricultural knowledge and the improvement of the condition of the rural citizens.

Some beauty isn't more than powder

deep.

A woman's shoes never fit unless they are uncomfortable.

Some women-haters are floorwalkers in department stores.

The world seldom speaks well of a man who is dead broke.

Equality is an idle dream. Fig-leaf costumes have had their day.

It's a wise policeman who can point

out the next corner on 'change. A man is never so willing to do A man is never so willing to do unto others as he would have others do unto him as when he finds himself in a hole. It doesn't require much common sense to steer an automobile, but a great deal of faith, hope and charity are necessary.—Chicago "News."

It's a wise policeman who

The late John J. Thomas once wour C. A. Green: "In regard to horitural papers, I will say, that they volve great labor with poor pay."

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ECEMBER

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Times, auctwo before ten thousand Canadian aping like thirty for one day's. As to apples, us ports durceeded 360,000 sh apples mar-Cox's Orange then the Calithe Ribston; om Canada.

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eim Orange ippins, home ins and dainty m the United a fair display and and Spain. s hold their far as appearer concerned, e lady apples bed of green s ever. These than ever for ing the past ing the past ave not been e lady apple is fruiterers of years been in ecial show of dy apples at a Cultivator.

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### About That Boy.

About That Boy.

Away from the sometimes monotonous round of farm work, in an atmosphere of comparative freedom from restraint, often in a populous community, learning to spe the thoughts and manners of the city about him, with a growing insight into the broad fields of knowledge opening before his eyes by contact with books and men of culture, the chances are that your boy becomes restless, and wonders if after all the country is the place for him, says Farm and Fireside. May there not be, he asks, greater returns for his efforts, a wider scope for his abilities, in other directions? By insidious advances the city, with its myriad attractions, forces its way into his heart and mind, and the old ambition fades into an impossible reality. He still loves the farm, but ambition, "by which vice fell the angels," has turned his gaze to other, and as he thinks fairer, fields. Even in such schools as give to the employment of farming the most attractive coloring there lies a danger to the farm boy who would honestly strive to remain a farm boy, though an educated one.

The problem with every agricultural school must be to keep the life of the farm attractive, to teach the nobility of labor with the hands when directed by the understanding mind, to present farming as a pursuit requiring the best talent and affording the richest rewards of study and endeavor, to engender the spirit of emulation among boys of the farm class, and to religiously exclude every influence that tends to magnify the pleasures and profits of city life as compared with those of the country.

But the "how" comes fraught with the greatest significance to the boy who cannot go to either the classical or the agricultural school, and who yet wants to be an educated farm boy. This question must at times rise like Banque's ghost before that boy's father, too, if he have conscience and heart. How shall we ducate for the farm the farm boy who cannot go to the agricultural school?

We Will Pass Away.—There are at least half a hundred Western New York

BEAUTIFUL OTHER STREET AND STREET

"Oh, speak up."
"I want you to say it's all right, pa. I want you to say again that I can give him anything I please."
"Silly girl. Of course you can. You've always had your own way. Is that all?"
"Walt, pa. You see, I know just what he wants."

"You said that before."
"Because what he wants is—"
"Well?"

"Me—m—me!"
Tableau.

When two women get wound up the third is apt to be run down.

Pessimists are people who go around looking for thorns to sit on.

Some men make a living by letting their wives keep boarders.

You can seldom catch the storyteller by putting salt on his tale.

Time is money to the bookmaker when your horse fails to come in in time.

Cats, like politicians, give voice to their most decided utterances while on the fence in the dark.

The cucumber is of tropical origin. This may explain why it usually hits people in the vicinity of the equator.—

Chicago News.

Whence Comes Religion?—Religion is not something brought to man from without, but it is a response from within.

Society.—The whole cast of society today makes it well nigh, impossible for the church to exist on strictly spiritual lines.

Capers originally grew wild in Greece and Northern Africa.

Garlic came from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.

Garlic came from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.

Asparagus was originally a wild seacoast plant of Great Britain.

The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as is also the nutmes.

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.

The tomato is a native of South America and takes its name from a Portuguese word.

Parsley is said to have come from Egypt and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.

Cloves come to us from the Indies and take their name from the Latin clavis, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance.

The onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians 2,000 years before the Christian era. It first came from India.

The cantaloupe is a native of America and is so called from the name of a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe.

Happiness.—There is fun a-plenty in the world, but fun is not happiness. The man who quarrels with his wife and children and deceives his family has no real peace. The man who lies and who has become a drunkard does not even respect himself. The man who wears a mask over his face and lives a double life is theircere in his dealing with men, knows nothing about real peace, joy and happiness.



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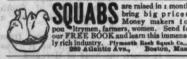


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When the Pullets Lay. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jane

re waiting, all we girls and boys reat suspense for future joys; ening for that cackling noise, then the pullets lay.

When brother Joe and sister Nance taked pa if they could learn to dance, He creased his brow and said, "Perchance When the pullets lay."

When Mary wented a new coat, And little Dick a billy goat, My father said with cheerful note: "When the pullets lay."

When we all long for custard pie, So pleasing to the taste and eye, Ma says. "Just waft till bye-and-bye, When the pullets lay."

Vhen Harry Foster asked one day for pa's consent to marry May, a absent-mindedly did say, "When the pullets lay."

Hark! I hear one cackling Cele! Hurrah! for watch, and skates, and wheel, Billy goat and automobile, Now the pullets lay!

Winter Feed.—Mr. Connor of Vermont, writes Green's Fruit Grower asking for advice in regard to feeding poultry dur-

advice in regard to feeding poultry during winter.

Almost every poultry keeper has peculiar ideas on this subject. Probably ten out of every hundred farmers who keep poultry simply give the birds a feeding twice a day in limited quantities. With them there is no change of food from fall until spring. But on the farm the fowls have the range of the barns and pick up various kinds of grains and other forms of food. Those who keep poultry confined and make a specialty of keeping poultry give more attention to feeding and aim to change the food occasionally, keeping a supply of cracked corn, of whole wheat, buckwheat, barley, etc. I would not recommend mixing these grains since the birds might be inclined to neglect the grain that they least liked. I would feed one grain one day, another grain another day and so on. A head of cabbage tied with a rope from a rafter to hang two to three feet from the floor of the hen-house so that on. A head of cabbage tied with a rope from a rafter to hang two to three feet from the floor of the hen-house so that birds will have to jump for it, will be desirable. Any form of green food, such as carrots, turnips or apples, will be appreciated by the birds and be beneficial to them. No poultryman would think of being without a bone cutting machine. We arrange with our butcher to bring us barrels of bones every week. This food takes the place of worms, bugs and other insects which they would select if they had the range of the fields in summer, Another desirable change of food might be ground grain, mixed or otherwise, in which a little linseed oil meal has been be ground grain, mixed or otherwise, in which a little linseed oil meal has been mixed. If much oil meal is used the bird might object to it, at least on the start. Where hired help feed the poultry they are inclined to overfeed, since it is easier to dump in to the birds a peck of grain when only a few quarts are needed than it is to stop and weigh the matter carefully in their own minds.

### Poultry Chatter.

Fat hens do not lay well.

Dampness means death to poultry.

Burn all sweeping from the houses.

Have a system in your feeding and

Have a system in your feeding and keep to it.

To have healthy fowls they must be kept busy.

Above all things avoid leaks in the hen-houses.

Now is the time to feed cut green bone to your hens.

Always keep charcoal where the fowls can reach it.

Use copperas as a disinfectant in the poultry-houses.

Proper feeding and housing is the secret of success.

Vary the food—fowls get tired of one thing all the time.

Vary the food—fowls get tired of one thing all the time.

To have plenty of eggs in winter keep the hens warm and busy.

Take the chill off the water before giving to the fowls to drink.

Don't forget the dust bath; it is easential for the well being of the chickens.

Tobacco added to the earth in the dust-box will aid in keeping the vermin down.

Air chicken houses as well as your thousand thou chicken houses as well as your house, and thereby keep them own house, as fresh and dry.

Poultry Keeping Profitable.

Poultry Keeping Profitable.

According to Katherine E. Willis, who writes in "Good Housekeeping," there is money in poultry raising for the energetic woman. She says that among the many fields of occupation open to women none offers to a greater number a sure means of income, at small investment of capital and labor, than this business. As just at this time high prices prevail and the supply cannot equal the demand, Mrs. Willis' advice should be worth something. She declares that poultry raising is a business for which women are peculiarly adapted, and for them has many advantages which numberless other occupations do not possess. "It is carried on beneath her own vine and fig tree; she is independent and, if you will pardon the term, her own 'boss.' Then, too, as a rule, women are careful, patient and persevering—qualities which are essential to success in arising poultry.

"Unlike many varieties of handicraft, these wares will never go out of fashion, and are in demand three hundred and sixty-five days in the year; the market never becomes overstocked, the business cannot be monopolized, and, best of all, it can be started on very small capital.

"Someone will say, 'To raise poultry one must live upon a farm.' Not at all, By adopting the modern up-to-date methods, hundreds of dozens of eggs and thousands of chickens can be raised on a comparatively small space of ground,

methods, hundreds of dozens of eggs and thousands of chickens can be raised on a comparatively small space of ground, and an acre of land may return from two hundred to two thousand dollars' profit, according to management. Even the dweller on the village lot need not feel debarred, for the raising of from one hundred to five hundred chickens on a town lot is no uncommon occurrence."

### From Mrs. Mary P. Hudson.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: A writer for Green's Fruit Grower for October, advocated the use of lime for the preservation of eggs. The chief disadvantage in this method is that the yolks run after a few weeks, and the eggs are useless for cake making if whipped whites are necessary. The mode adopted all over the South is that of placing the eggs, points down, in layers of oats, the eggs not allowed to touch. The boxes containing the eggs should be kept out of draughts. They are absolutely sure to keep the entire winter. lutely sure to keep the entire winter.

### A Book on Poultry Keeping.

Have you read Green's American Poultry Keeping? A booket in stiff paper covers published by Chas, A Green, Rochester, N. Y. This is the season when you will need such a book, therefore allow us to call your attention to it. It gives 999 suggestions to poultry keepers, It is ilustrated and treats of hatching, of various diseases, of feeding, of the different breeds, tells you how to construct poultry houses, tells about the incubators, about turkey raising, how to keep eggs, etc., etc. Price 25 cents. This booklet is mailed free as a premium to all who send 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower 1 year who claim this premium when sending their money. Have you read Green's American Poul

The real measure of a man's character is what he is at his best, in the direction of his idealward striving. It is what he seeks to be, rather than what he is. At his best, every man is below his highest ideal; and below his best there is in every man that which is quite unworthy of him, and which he is persistently struggling away from.

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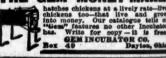




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DECEMBER

HOUSE

A Growing Interest.

Poultry growing of all kinds, truly aays Country Gentlemen, is rapidly on the increase. Not only do governments look with hope upon this industry to add to the wealth and betterment of their people, but they see in it a source of employment, for thousands who crowd other pathways of gaining a living. People are gradually learning that where equal attention is given to poultry to that bestowed on dairying more can be made from poultry, dollar for dollar invested, than from the cows.

try to that bestowed on dairying more can be made from poultry, dollar for dollar invested, than from the cows. Neither will give profitable returns if neglected or poorly cared for. Both are valuable to the farm, and the profit from each comes from the full winter production, when the products sell the highest; and this comes to those who keep a good quality of stock and who give this stock proper care.

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### Farmer's Review Notes.

Grape rows should generally run north nd south.

and south.

High, stony, well-drained land is particularly desirable for grape-growing.

As a general thing the grape vine-yard should be given clean cultivation.

every year. every year.

When grape vines are being set out
the holes should be dug deep enough and
large enough to permit of the roots
being placed and covered without bend-

ing.

It is not advisable to keep the ground bare of vegetable matter. Cover it with stable manure or with a cover crop that will die with the coming of frost.—Farmer's Review.

In some parts of the country grapes thrive best on very stony places.

Where the ground is so difficult to cultivate that horse work is desirable grape vines are frequently trained to stakes, which permits of cultivation both ways.

Here and there is to be found a profit-able old orchard. We are sorry to say that many of the old orchards about the

that many of the old orchards about the country are anything but profitable. In the main the people that have the example of an old unproductive orchard before them regard it as an illustration of the unprofitableness of orchards rather than of the unskillfulness of the man that happens to own it.

There is a belief with the amateur orchardist that to plant a tree is the chief effort required and that the appletree is so hardy that it will survive in spite of almost any conditions. The fact is that the man that attempts to plant an orchard and keep it alive for a lifetime has a great many things against him.

The above illustration, drawn expressly for Green's Fruit Grower, shows how spoultry yard can be made into a fruit garden and yet how the fowls can be kept from pecking or eating the fruit. This ides was given me by a Pennsylvania friend whom I met during my summer vacation at Chautauqua, N. Y. The slatted rows show the device by which the poultry can have access to the poultry house and can obtain exercise, fresh air, insects and still be kept from eating the fruit. Stakes are driven up each side of the row of raspberries and boards placed on each side to the height of eighteen inches, or just high enough so that the birds can work around easily underneath, than lath four feet long are nailed on top of these boards, thus making a runway. Several of these runways can be made in the same poultry yard. Since the poultry is confined in these runways the space between the runways can be occupied by strawberries, currants, blackberries or other small fruits, or by fruit trees, plums, peaches, etc. One objection to growing strawberries in such a place is that when the poultry is allowed full freedom in the yard after the fruits are gathered they are liable to eat off the leaves of the strawberry plants, but they would not disturb the leaves of currants, raspberries, blackberries, or other larger growing fruits. This is certainly a novel idea which we never before saw illustrated.

A Growing Interest.

time has a great many things against him.

In a good many cases the apparently increased hardiness is due to lateness of blooming in the spring, the blossoms opening after the frosts have passed. A variety that is late in blooming can be grown much further North than one that opens early. Observations along this line give great promise of success.

Fruit Gluts.—Whenever there is a glut in the fruit market it is caused by an over-supply of fruit that is of such a perishable nature that it will have to be disposed of at once, or sending fruit to a market already over-supplied, while other markets are left with too little fruit in them. This latter is more often the cause of gluts. There are 50,000 markets for fruit in the United States, including cities and villages. The fruit is shipped to them hit-or-miss, and many of them are missed. The few markets that have a good reputation receive too large consignments. It is evident that we will not have a cure for this evil till we can get fruit shipping down to some sort of a system.

In the Mountains.—As I sat one morn-

In the Mountains.—As I sat one morning upon a mound thickly covered with trailing arbutus, enjoying the beautiful surroundings, I said to myself, as I looked at a group of trees struggling with one another for supremacy, these trees may be likened to the strugglings of men. The trees are somewhat crowded in the place where they are growing, but this is no fault of theirs. For one reason or another, more through good quality of stock and who give this stock proper care.

The keeping of fowls has gradually become a branch of farming. The hen is now being cultivated as a thing of value—as should be—rather than a "necessary evil." Reports from this state, as well as others, show conclusively that hems kept for egg-producing for market can, and do, produce over \$2 per hen; in some cases, \$2.48 to \$2.58 per hen has been gained with flocks of \$900 to 500. This is unusually good work; but that which has been done can be done again continually if those who can will give attention to the work; but such results only come from the very best management. reason or another, more through good luck than otherwise, one of these trees in the large group got a firmer foothold, and thrust its branches higher and broader than the others. As the years go by this fortunate, or prosperous tree and thrust its branches higher and broader than the others. As the years go by this fortunate, or prosperous tree overshadows its brethren. Its branches spread far and wide, its roots are thrust out vigorously in every direction, taking up the moisture and fertility of the neighboring soil, until finally there is one large, vigorous, predominating tree and numerous little dwarf, sickly specimens. In the case of humanity there are a lot of boys growing up together, one resembling another very nearly, but by and by one of these boys accumulates wealth. He is the strong tree; his companions shrink away into littleness in comparison. The strong man becomes stronger and stronger, richer and richer; his companions become smaller and smaller, poorer and poorer. It is sad that these inequalities should exist, but they seem to be inevitable. only come from the very best management.

We hope to see poultry raising become more generally popular. Already Maine has started a movement for more and better poultry. The state authorities are considering plans for aiding this within its borders. This should be done in every state; for equal importance should be given to this as to that given to the dairy and other branches of farming. One thing in favor of poultry farming is the fact that the care of fowls does not demand the same continuous hard labor, nor is it necessary to begin so early and continue so late in their care and attention, as in the case of cows. Under good organization one man can care for 600 to 800 hens, and this number well managed will return more profit than will come from as many cows as the same labor will care for.

Poultry keeping goes well with fruit

Thoughts that great hearts once broke

for, we
Breathe cheaply in the common air;
The dust we trample heedlessly
Throbbed once in saints and heroes

New pathways to the commonplace.

Lowell.

Poultry keeping goes well with fruit trowing. There is certainly a promising outlook for those who have a taste for poultry, and know how to care for fowls. Eggs seem to be higher priced every year, and are being used more and more by all classes, as they are found to be economical food.

Tare,

Who perished, opening for their race New pathways to the commonplace.

Lowell.

A new book called "The Busy Hen," by H. W. Collingwood, has recently been published by the Rural New Yorker. Price in cloth \$1.00.

"Johnny," said the teacher of the juvelie grammar class, "what is the past
nse of migrate?"
"My sracious," promptly answered
limny.



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reed is as solid as its name and is often called the "s Friend," the "All "Round Fowl," the "Old Reliat is the bird for business, and deemed by many the for farm and home raising. It is not only a good is quick to develop for the early market. As a farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got

### WHITE WYANDOTTE

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The Popular Leghorn. — The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milch cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S.C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:



Cockerels, 83.00 each; Pullets, 83.00 each; Tries, 87.50. 83.00 for 13.

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ry Department.

White Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets FOR SALE.

We have 10 cockerels and 12 pullets of the White Plymouth Rocks for sale at \$3.00 each
These are pure blooded birds, carefully bred, that will do you good service. Eggs of White
Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13, carefully packed.—Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



Milk toast-Here's looking at the

ple who accomplish most make the

orrow is the happiest day in the

To-morrow is the happiest day in the life of the average man.

Idle curlosity is an unknown factor in the fair sex. It works overtime.

A circus can pull a sick boy out of bed after three doctors have failed.

Many a man travels over the road that leads to success on another man's hobby.

Betting may be an argument of fools, ut unfortunately they have other ar-uments.

wait for no settlement of an undertaxers' strike.

A first-class life policy and one that is
calculated to make a man happy is to
keep out of debt.

Keep an eye on the man who says
money will do anything; if given half a
chance he will do anything for money.

The fool sits down and waits for extraordinary opportunities to come his
way, but the wise man grasps common
chances and proceeds to make them
great.—Chicago News.

### Sick Ones and Suffering

I will gladly give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

### There Are No Conditions.

Nothing to deposit. Nothing to promise.
The dollar bottle is free. Your Druggist, on my order, will hand you a full dollar's worth, and send me the bill.

Me the bill.

No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible excuse for doubt. In eighty thousand communities—in more than a million homes—my remedy is known. There are those all around you—your friends and neighbors, perhaps—whose suffering it has relieved. There is not a physician anywhere who dares tell you I am wrong in the new medical principles which I apply. And for six solid years my remedy has stood the severest test a medicine was ever put to—I have said "If it fails it is free"—and it has never failed where there was a possible chance for it to succeed. But this mountain of evidence is of no avail to those who shut their eyes and dose away in doubt. For doubt is harder to overcome than disease. I cannot cure those who lack the faith to try.

So now I have made this ofter. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I ofter to give you outright a full dollar's worth of my remedy. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It is open and frank and fait. It is the supreme test of my limities belief in

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Only one out of every % has perfect health. Of the % sick ones, some are bedridden, some are half sick, and some are only duit and listless. But most of the sick-ness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that sovern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys. These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the alling organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Don't you see that THIS is NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicate the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your disright to the for the free dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I after you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I after you a full dollar bottle order. All druggiest do not grant the test, I will then direct you to one that dues. He will pass it down to you from his stock as

cases, not chronic, are often cured e or two bettles. For sale at forty

Injuries to the Skin.

Sores on the body of horses are far too frequent in many stables all through the summer, but the trouble is easily prevented. Now that the Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are on the alert for these cases, it may not be amiss to draw attention to the subject. Most undoubtedly much of this trouble would not occur if the collars fitted properly and the saddle pads also. There is something to be said about the weight of the harness that teams are often seen wearing in summer, broad heavy leather, with stout iron fittings, more siutable for an elephant team.

Let it be remembered that when a case of sore back or shoulders is get to suitable for an elephant team.

Let it be remembered that when a case of sore back or shoulders is get it witness, "What causes the sores?" The answer governs the case. If collar or tuned to the suitable for some sit is the cause and the sores appear old, then there is cruelty. If the harness is broad, heavy and clumsy, so that it produces sores on the skin is evidence of cruelty, because these sores are tender, as is evidenced by a horse flinching when he is touched on the part.

This clumsy, old-style harness should be put up for winter use, and a light summer harness put on instead. The animal will work better, look better and have no sores if the harness is properly adjusted.

Head collars often gall behind the \$315,00 to the provention of the part.

adjusted.

Head collars often gall behind the ears, and it is only noticed when the horse will not allow the bridle to be put on, and often the horse remains in trouble about the head.

Roads.—For nearly two months the roads have been practically impassable, says Farm and Fireside. Often I have seen four horses drawing a spring-wagon with three or four men in it, who were compelled to go to town for groceries. Many times during this mud blockade the town people have told me that there was not an egg or pound of butter to be obtained at any of the stores. There were lots of both on the farms, but they could not be brought to town in sufficient quantities to supply the people. I have seen the roads as bad as they are now, but not for a long time, and a remedy seems afar off. Naturally the good-roads question has again been brought to the front, but no one seems to have a remedy that is acceptable. Where gravel can be easily and cheaply obtained the problem can be easily solved. Many people think that the only solution of the problem that is at all likely to be satisfactory is the trolley road. A large number are satisfied that good roads can be constructed from burnt clay—that is, clay burned like bricks. How about oiling them? Roads.-For nearly two months

Assuming a Virtue.—Shakespeare makes Hamlet say to his low-minded mother, "Assume a virtue, if you have it not." Here is a question for us to decide. Should we assume to possess virtus which we do not have? If we are not respectable let us at least assume respectability. I had rather live near a neighbor who assumes respectability, though he has not that virtue, than to live by a neighbor who is openly vicious. Assuming is in a measure endeavoring. If we assume to be virtuous we will, without knowing it, try to be virtuous. Therefore the drinking man should assume to be temperate, for in that way he may become temperate. The man who is skeptical in regard to religious beliefs should assume to have some faith in divine affairs. If he does not assume this he is less likely to have beliefs, even in small proportion. The profaneman should assume to have a clean this he is less likely to have beliefs, even in small proportion. The profame man should assume to have a clean mouth, for if he does not, profanity will grow upon him until he becomes a stench in the nostrils of all decent people. The quarreisome man should assume to be a peace maker, otherwise his companions will leave him in solitude.

Time that is lost is never found

A friend in need is the friend to bleed. A soft answer may be a hard argument.

Self-conquest is the greatest of vic-

The gain of love is lost by the love of gain.

Difficulties are meant to rouse, not dis-

One always has time enough if one will apply it well. It is more profitable to read one man than ten books.

It is better to right your wrongs while they are young and tender than to nurse them until they are old and tough.

Poor Richard Ir.'s Philosophy.

To-morow is all-fools' day. Time, tide and trolleys wait for no

Impertinence is interesting until it

Impertinence is interesting until it grows up.

Hope springs eternal in the baldheaded man.

A good job soon gets a divorce from a bad man.

You can raise a fine crop of trouble from the seeds of discontent.

Handsome is as handsome does; but it saves a lot of trouble to be born good-looking.

od-looking.

When the promoters of a racing syndi-ate "cut a watermelon" the members get the seeds.

It's because riches have wings that so many young men who inherit for-

tunes become high-flyers.

tunes become high-flyers.
When a man loves a girl he can't be nice to any one else; when a girl loves a man she's nice to every one else.
The joke of a person without a sense of humor is like the playful kick of a Missouri mule—well meant, but disconcerting.—Saturday Evening Post.

Big Hired Men.-It will be remarked

Big Hired Men.—It will be remarked as peculiar that Germany, now one of the three great empires of the world, pays no salary to its kaiser. He draws his annual stipend as king of Prussia, however, and the empire gives to him \$375,000 to be spent in presents for needy subjects and \$22,000 for the salaries of his adjutants.

The Russian emperor has a state income of almost \$3,000,000 a year, besides drawing several millions more as chief of the house of Romanoff. The king of Italy has an annual salary of \$2,850,000. or the house of Komanoff. The king of Italy has an annual salary of \$2,850,000. The king of Greece is ruler over two millions of people, but receives a salary of \$260,000 a year. The king of Roumania gets \$230,000 and the king of Services.

via \$240,000. 'Great Britain paid to Queen Victoria 'Great Britain paid to Queen Victoria \$1,925,000 exclusive of payments made to the members of the royal family and their relatives and exclusive of the queen's revenue from the Duke of Lancaster, and there were many other amounts paid to her each year, appropriated by the nation, which swelled her income to an enormous amount.

There are presidents of railroads, insurance and other corporations in New York and elsewhere who receive salaries

York and elsewhere who receive salaries of \$50,000 and upward, with many opporof \$60,000 and upward, with many oppor-tunities for greatly increasing their in-comes, yet their labors and responsibil-ities are insignificant when compared with those of the president of the United States.—New York "Press."

States.—New York "Press."

Hardy Apples—He does not consider Northwestern Greening safe, because the original tree killed in an ordinary winter, and a sprout from the tree killed in the winter of '84 to '85. The Wealthy is a tested seedling, and although not so hardy as some of the Russians, it may be considered safe for our best locations. Wolf River has been tested and ranks with the Wealthy for hardiness. The Duchess for three decades has been at the head of the whole list of apples for hardiness. Of the 200 Russians that have withstood the test of hardiness in this state, at least twelve have proved productive and not subject to blight—Early Champagne, Lowland Raspberry, Tetofski, Antonovka, Duchess, Red Wine, Hibernal, Prolific Sweet, Longfield, Ansisne, Bolken and Repka Malenka. Following is the list of safest American apples: Plumb's Cider, Talman Sweet, Utter's Red, McIntosh Red, Haas, St. Lawrence, Balley Sweet, Seek-no-further, Willow Twig and Blue Pearmain.

### Five Dollars for a Life.

We will accept \$5.00 for a life sub-scription to Green's Fruit Grower. Why not accept this \$5.00 for life offer? It will save you the trouble of renewing your subscription each year, which

your subscription each year, which comes around so often.

You may select anyone of Green's books on Fruit Culture, Green's Poultry Keeping Book, or one of the premiums offered for one year subscriptions in this issue, naming it. When you send your \$5.00, we will send it to you.

Penitence lies most heavily on an

Penitence lies most heavily on an empty stomach.

Before she is married a girl's ambition is to own jewels, afterward bables.

A maid always worries for fear she won't have a good time, a matron for fear somebody else won't.

When a woman sets out to save a man usually the first thing she plans is to tie a stone around her own neck by marring him.

Little Dorothy's aunt was very much freckled and one day Dorothy asked: "Auntle, didn't it hurt awfully to have your face tattooed all over that way?"

careful of the type she seems, careless of the single life.



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atalogue of Pumps and reatise on Spraying fee. AGENTS WANTED.





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HIGH. Oreat Big bugh to well buby dresses, put on and off. uiton, to your if is the mount in the mount

notice.

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Address. CIME CO. oot, York, M. Y. MADE

give us men! A time like this demands, as tout hearts, true faith and ready hands; whom the lust of office does not kill; whom the spoils of office cannot buy; who possess opinions and a will; who have honor, men who will not like have honor, men who will not

lle; who can stand before a demagogue damn his treacherous flatteries with-out winking; men. sun-crowned, who live above

Ill men. sun-crowned, who live above the fog public labors and in private thinking. while the rabble with their thumbworn creeds. sir large professions and their little deeds. deeds, Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps! Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps! —J. G. Holland.

Christmas on the Farm.

Christmas on the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Harriet Fletcher.

Let us bear in mind this Christmas time that lavishness and obligatory giving is not the right way to express the Christmas spirit. We wrong our friends as well as ourselves when we bestow gifts we cannot afford time or strength to make or money to buy.

If there ever was a day which belonged to the children it is Christmas. There is no festival to which in after life they look back to more fondly than christmas days, therefore make these days happy, and teach our little ones the religious side of Christmas, that the cause of its celebration is the coming of the Christ child. The story of his birth, of the manger cradle and the shepherds' visit is sure to interest young minds. If there is an open fireplace, let

of the Christ child. The story of his birth, of the manger cradle and the shepherds' visit is sure to interest young minds. If there is an open fireplace, let all join in the good old English custom of bringing in the Yule log at sunset, Christmas eve. Let us decorate our rooms with fragrant pine or spruce. Have a Christmas tree, though small and decorated only with strings of popcorn and cranberries, rosy cheeked apples, wonderful cookies, cut to imitate stars, animals, boys and girls with currant eyes, etc. Dainty muslin bags overcast with bright silkateen or yarn may contain nuts and home-made candies. There may be a pair of warm, red mittens for Tommy, a pink hair ribbon for Susy and a rag doll or woolly lamb for baby.

The simplest gifts, few or many, as your pocketbook and busy fingers can afford, will serve to make Christmas a joy to the little ones. Have dinner out of the usual order. Chicken pie, roast turkey or chicken with mashed potatoes, celery or cabbage salad, bolled onlons and a dessert which may well be the simplest rice pudding with plenty of "plums in it." An appropriate centerpiece for the dinner table is a tiny Christmas tree nalled to a bit of board which may be concealed by evergreens or moss, with cotton batting aranged about its edge to represent snow. It is not things that cost that make our children happlest. The Christmas season is a time which calls into play all that is most selfish in children, To counteract this, encourage the children to make gifts to others.

"Johnny," said a father to his greedy offspring, "you are like a pig. Do you know what a pig is?"

"Yes, sir," answered Johnny. "A pig is a hog's little boy."

Aunt Julia—Freddie, you have mud all ver your new suit! What will mamma

Freddie—Oh, she'll be hoppin' mad, but I've just got to spoil my clothes 'fore she lets me have any fun in 'em.

A small miss, being asked at the close of her first day at school how she liked the teacher, replied: "Oh, pretty well. She reminds me of mamma, she's so awfully saucy."

Little Elmer—Say, Uncle Bob, what lakes you walk lame? Uncle Bob—There was a street car ac-dent to-day and I got caught in the

Mamma caught me in the jam one time and I walked lame for a week.

"Tommy," asked the teacher of a small bipli, "what does N. B. stand for?"
"New Brasky," promptly answered Tommy, who was third in a geography class of three.

There was a look of sadness on 5-year-ald Margie's face and her father asked her what was the trouble. "Oh," sighed the little miss, "I've got such an awful headache in my stomach!"

"How much is them watermelons, mister?" asked a ragged little miss of 5 years.

"Oh, go 'long with you, replied the reader. "You sin't got no money."

"Well," rejoined the small female, "ain't I got as good a right to go shop-bin' as the other ladies?"

"I have been taking my fencing lesson," said the strenuous senator, as he touched with some pride various plasters and bandages.

His colleague gave a breath of relief. "I am glad," he remarked earnestly, "that it was a mere common fencing lesson. From your appearance I judged that you had been taking a barb-wirefencing lesson."—Brooklyn "Life,"

"Dar is two kin's o' friends," said Un-cle Eben; "dem dat wants to do you fa-vors and dem dat expects you to do favors foh dem. I kin tell you in one guess which kin' you has the mos' of."
—Washington "Star."

Eggbert—"I hope you will assign me a part in your new production that will enable me to please the audience." Manager—"Sure, I shall give you the part of Gumshoo, the detective." Eggbert—"What does he do to win applause?" Manager—"He dies in the first act."—Chicago "Daily News."

He (dejectedly)—"Is this final? Is there no hope for me?" She—"O! there must be some hope. There are lots of other girls who are not so particular."—Philadelphia "Press."

Miss Malaprop—"I walked twenty-five miles yesterday." Mr. Parlormop—"Did you wear a pedometer?", Miss Malaprop —"O, no indeed,—just a short skirt."— Harvard "Lampoon."

Birds of a feather should go and buy

overcoats.

A wink is as good as a nod to a

A bad husband beats a good wife. It is a wrong brain that has no learn-

ing.

It's never to late to amend.

Fine feathers make fine beds.

A hair on the head is worth two on the brush.

Where there's a bill there's to pay.

There's many a "nip" 'twixt the cup and the lip.

It's a strong cane that leads to learning.

ing.
Where there's a motor car there's a A bard in this land is worth two in

the Bush

A weak heart makes a fainting lady.
Too much broth spoils the dinner.
The mayor makes the money go.
Punctuality is the thief of time.
Procrastination is the motor of inven-

The want of money is the root of evil.

A stitch in time is its own reward.

Honesty is the best policy. True; but

the premium is high.

Vain the letter without the life.

The Apple Orchard.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower: A few days ago we visited some orchards with which we were familiar in younger days, and were surprised at the change both in quality and size of the fruit. The Golden Pippins, Northern Spys, and other well remembered varieties for which these orchards were once noted, were not like those of earlier, vears. earlier years.

were once noted, were not like those of earlier years.

The eyes of youth see differently sometimes from those of mature age, but the fact that there had been a great-deterioration of the orchard products in that vicinity, was acknowledged by the owners themselves.

The reason of this was not difficult to find; for years, crops which are more or less exhaustive to the soil had been grown in these orchards the trees had been trimmed high to admit as much sunlight as possible, and wheat, cats, potatoes and other crops which in themselves need much plant food had robbed the trees of their natural sustemance.

Nor is this practice confined to this locality alone, the same conditions are to be found in many sections.

When we consider the needs of a mature apple tree which actually produces two crops annually—that of the growing and ringing wood with the thousands.

two crops annually—that of the growing and ripening wood, with the thousands of leaves, and also the crop of apples, often a large one, we must realize the excessive drain upon the fertility of the

soil.

Experts who have made a careful study, and many experiments, assert that 35 trees—the number usually planted upon an acre—actually require each year, 67 lbs. of nitrogen, 95 lbs. of potash and 26 lbs. of phosphoric acid. Therefore the question of fertilization is of great importance.—E. A. Season.

Dangerous Animals.—I consider rich men dangerous animals.—I consider rich men dangerous animals. When a rich man wants to help build a church he makes the poor man dance to the tune of 2 to 4 cents on the gallon on kerosene oil, thus taking the bread out of the poor man's mouth. The laboring man averages about \$6.00 a week for wages earned. He pays \$3.00 of this each week for rent and has \$3.00 each week left to feed and clothe his wife and children.—Serst. Skinner. Sergt. Skinner.

Objected to Trifies.—A Georgia darkey who was awakened from a refreshing slumber by the cries of his wife, who informed him that a blacksnake was coiled up on the foot of his bed, calmly turned over and addressed himself to sleep again, with the remark: "How often hez I tol' you not to wake me up fer anything less'n a rattlesnake?"

A lump of camphor kept in the plate chest or silver drawer will prevent the contents from tarnishing.

# Derby Oak J

air tight. A clean illy operated, ten ly, 36 inches high, od \$8.30, for coal \$8.35 od and coal \$8.85. 135 styles of stoyes, range heaters, fully desc priced, and illustrated ogue; yen cannot afford to buy until you con it. Write a touc.

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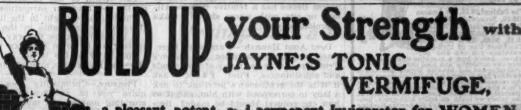


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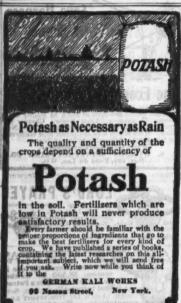
### AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.

Dear Aunt Hannah: Do you think ight for young persons who are engag right for young persons who are engaged to correspond with other young people of the opposite sex? Should a young lady correspond with a young man even if he knows she is engaged to another?

I have a friend who has been keeping company with a young man for some time. They already know each other's

company with a young man for some time. They already know each other's feelings. Should she consider herself engaged when her parents have not given their consent, although they have never refused to allow the young man to come to their house? And should she wear the ring under those circumstances?—Violet L.

-Violet L.
Aunt Hannah's Reply: Persons who are engaged should do as they would like to be done by. There is no set law for the conduct of engaged people, but if they love the one to whom they are engaged they will do everything possible for that person, and will do nothing that might cause the loved one anxiety or pain. No young lady who is engaged







should be writing love letters to any other man than the one whom she expects to marry. Your second question is a puzzle. A boy or girl who is of age can marry or become engaged without the consent of their parents, but dutiful children would not commit such an act unless the circumstances were peculiar. There might be circumstances unless the act unless the circumstances were peculiar. There might be circumstances under which your friend could keep company, could accept the ring and could consider herself engaged without the consent of her parents, but ordinarily she would not.

Dear Aunt Hannah—It has been on my Dear Aunt Hannah—It has been on my mind to ask your idea of what constitutes swearing. We often hear women supposed to be intelligent and refined ase such language as "Oh! my God! Good Lord! Oh my soul!" and many other expression of like character. And some of these women are professed church members who would be supposed to hold God's name sacred. Is not this in substance swearing?—Olive, Reply—There are various degrees of profanity. The above are objectionable and deplorable, but are not curses.—Aunt Hannah.

Dear Aunt Hannah.—I am seventeen years old, but still my mother does not approve of my keeping company with any of my boy friends. There is one boy that I am acquainted with who is a very nice fellow and I care very much for him. I do not know whether he cares for me or not. Do you think it would be proper for me to write to him? Should I always answer all my letters which I receive from young men? Should I take my mother's advice? She says I have got plenty of time yet to go with the boys.—June.

Aunt Hannah's Reply.—If you know the young man well from long acquaintance it might not be indelicate for you to write to him as you suggest, but for young ladies to solicit correspondence with a new acquaintance would be indelicate. No, it is not necessary for you to answer all the letters you receive from young men or any of them in fact, unless the occasion seems to require it. I believe mothers are the best friends girls ever will have and that their advice should be heeded.

Dear Aunt Hannah.—When a hoy and

Dear Aunt Hannah.—When a boy and girl have corresponded for nearly a year but are only at the ages of 17 and 19, and do not see each other very often, would it be proper for the girl to give the boy a present at Christmas? If it would be all right to do so, please name an article which would make a nice present.—Josephine.

Reply.—Yes, if inexpensive. Slippers, a ficktie, a white slik handkerchief or a book would be appropriate.—Aunt Hannah.

Dear Aunt Hannah;—I am twenty-one years old and have not the privilege of attending church, any place of amusement or any social gatherings since I am ten miles away from any village or city. I am musically inclined playing upon the flute, piano, mandolin and banjo. Am a good cook and housekeeper. I would like to get married if I might meet some one who worthy of a good woman's love. I am considered good looking with good figure, and a brunette. What do you advise me to do?—Bessie.

Aunt Hannah's Renly:—Similar ones.

figure, and a brunette. What do you advise me to do?—Bessle.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—Similar questions frequently come to my notice. They indicate that there are many localities in which both young men and young women have poor facilities for getting acquainted or for getting married. I have often alluded to the fact that the object of society primarily was to enable young people to get acquainted so that if they found congenist partners they might become happily married. This is shown by the fact that when people are married they are practically discarded by the social set that previously entertained them so graciously. The situation of this young lady is indeed deplorable. It is proper that young men or women should look forward to a happy married life and a home of their own. Fathers and mothers who buy, homes so far away from churches, schools and other social enjoyment should take into consideration these privations that their children must endure. I think of nothing to suggest unless Bessie has a relative in some village or city with whom she can make a prolonged visit.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—I am much interested in your department of Green's Fruit Grower, as are many of my friends and aquaintances. First: I want to ask if it is the gentleman's privilege to ask a lady to correspond with him, and if so how the request should be made? Second: Is t good form to ask a girl to exchange photographs? Third: Is there wrong kind. Pleasure is a necessity of any good reason why a man should not our being.—Rev. G. R. Stair, Baptist, marry a woman one or two years older

than himself if they love each other.—
L., Nova Scotia.
Aunt Hannah's Reply:—First: Yes, it is the gentleman's privilege to ask his lady friend to correspond with him, providing he is well enough acquainted with her to warrant correspondence. viding he is well eno with her to warrant with her to warrant correspondence. Should you meet a lady at an evening party or a a picnic it would not be in good form to ask the privilege of corgood form to ask the privilege of cor-responding with her on so short an ac-quaintance, but if after the first meet-ing you have met her again several times, and her treatment of you is cor-dial, it would be your privilege to ask her to correspond with you, but it would be her privilege to accept or decline. Second: The same rule should apply to asking for an exchange of photographs. You should not ask for such an exchange unless you have known the young lady for some time, that is have met her on several occasions. Third: The fact that a woman is one or two years older than the man is no reason why the two should not marry.

Note,—Several letters are held over to be answered later.

### The Invalid's Room.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jane Elliott Snow.

In every house of any pretensions whatever there should be a room arranged with a yiew of possible illness, for in every family there is more or less sickness as the years pass by.

Such a room does not necessarily need to be closed or useless in times of health

to be closed or useless in times of health. It could serve as a children's play room, or as a sewing room, or indeed as a sleeping room, as the tastes or the needs

sleeping room, as the tastes or the needs of the family required. It could not well serve as a living room because it should be one side of, or apart from the living rooms, so that its occupants need not be disturbed by the family or guests passing in and out.

Such a room should be on the sunny side of the house and should be well-lighted and well ventilated. There should be no paper on the walls nor carpet on the floor. The windows should be provided with shades that could be raised or lowered. A dark green Holland is perhaps the best material for shades.

The walls and ceilings could be frescoed and decorated if the purse of the

or lowered. A dark green Holland is perhaps the best material for shades. The walls and ceilings could be frescoed and decorated if the purse of the owner permitted, and if his taste required such decorations, but they would not be necessary for the purpose in view. But whether decorated or not the walls should have a smooth surface, so they could be washed easily and kept clean.

A hard wood floor is the proper thing for an invalid's room, but for lack of it the soft wood floor could be painted and varnished, after filling all the cracks and bad places with putty.

To deaden sound rugs made of white rags and woven like an ordinary rag carpet could be used. These are as easily washed and kept clean as a common coarse hand towel.

The best heating arrangement for such a room is the open grate or fire place for wood or coal. In this room there should be only such furniture as is absolutely needed, and that of the simplest construction, so that it will harbor no vermin, or no disease germs. The modern iron or brass bedstead is both pretty and cheap, and unless one is able to have the more expensive brass, is quite the thing for the invalid's room.

For the bedding and draperies there should be nothing that cannot be washed and cleaned thoroughly on short notice. Every wise housekeeper keeps-constantly on hand a supply of good soft linen or cotton cloths. These, no matter how clean they may look, should be carefully washed, and ironed with a good hot iron, the last thing before being used.

Antiseptic treatment of burns and wounds should be practiced in the home as well as in the hospital. With a suitable room and proper care of the sick one the most serious case of contagion can be so managed in the home that it will not endanger other members of the family.

### Blasts From Ram's Horn,

A creed is a chart and not a compass, One active virtue is worth ten absent

Sincerity is the key to the secrets of

wisdom.

The breath of our influence depends

The breath of our influence depends on the depth of our earnestness.

There is no sunlight in the life where there are no skylights in the soul.

It is easier to know the way we ought to go than to go in the way we know. The water of life is not enriched by running through the mud of our bigotry.



Gray \$1150 Goat \$1150 Fine Eskimo Dog by \$14.50. Buffalo Ca \$17.50. Our old relial way Coat. \$17.78. A Wombat, \$14.50. Wri-for our special fur

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We offer all sizes at bargain price

pring planting.
We are obliged to dig and clear off

We are obliged to dig and clear off a large plantation covered with a superior stand of apple trees. They are grown on leased land. The lease has expired and these trees must be sold. We dare not say here how cheap we will sell apple trees if bought now. Write us for special prices stating how many trees you can use, also what size, what varieties and the number of each variety.

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Apples as Grown at Green's Farm

Apples as Grown at Green's Farm.

We have never grown a better lot of trees than these. There is money made from apple orchards.

Why not plant an apple orchard the coming spring? Now is the time to write and get our prices.

We also have a large supply of standard and dwarf pear trees, also plum, peach, quince and cherry trees. We make a specialty of small fruit plants and vines having about 100 acres in small fruits, asparagus and rhubarb roots.

Our new spring catalogue will be ready January 1st, and sent free to all sub-scribers. We grow a large assortment of ornamental plants, trees and vines for beautifying home grounds, parks and

for beautifying home grounds, parks and cemeteries.

Green's Nursery Co. was established 25 years ago. It is incorporated under the laws of New York State, with a paid up capital of \$100,000.

Secrets of Fruit Growing by C. A. Green is an elegant souvenir containing nearly 150 photo-engravings of orchards and fruit farms, giving many suggestions for fruit growers. The price is 25 cents postpaid.

Do not forget our big apple tree sale next spring. Write quick, sending us a list of the varieties that you need. We can save you money. Address Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ECEMBER

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COLLEGE,

R-TRAPPER trapping secrets, rayed hunter, trapper and ear, sample 10 cents. PLE TREES.

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e tree sale nding us a need. We ass Green's

### Triumphant Vine and Man.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Elizabeth L. Stocking.

t the foot of a gnarled old apple tree as a stripling bitter-sweet vine. clung to the bark as it upward grew, and the strong old tree its secrets knew, arough winds and rain and shine.

Oft the storms would rage and the blast would try
To pull the vine from its stay,
To lay it helples on the earth,
To scatter its leaves and ruin its worth,
But it travely kept on its way.

Ever upward and upward climbing still. Through all kinds of wind and weather, Till at last it reached the top of the tree, And there it rested strong and free, With the birds and the sky together.

One morning on earth a child was born, A little human soul, It clung to God as it upward grew And the Heavenly Father its secrets knew, Through trouble and joy and dole.

Oft sorrow would come and sin would try To pull this soul from its Stay, To lay it helpless in the dust, To wreck its manhood and sully its trust, But it bravely kept on its way.

Ever upward and upward climbing still, Through all the trials of life, Till at last it rested in perfect peace In the sunshine of God and sin's release, Above all care and strife.

### The Search for Gail.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Viola A. Smith.

"There's a great hole in your stocking, Gall Clifford!"
"I don't care a ——,"
"Gall Clifford!"
"Well," cried Gall, "I don't care if I do swear, I may as well be scolded for that as for anything else I do or say. The whole family do nothing but find holes in me!"

that as for anything else I do or say. The whole family do nothing but find holes in me!"

Down through the back yard went Gail and with muttering voice and throbbing heart recklessly climbed the picket fence with a gain of two more holes.

It's all right," she half sobbed, "for Clara to keep good natured and look pretty and fresh, she can have nice clothes, go away to school and have advantages; besides her clothes are so good they don't tear like mine. I believe every dud I have came from the tencent store, I wish I was dead and buried, so there! I suppose they would miss me a little at first, miss some one to find fault with. I'll run away, see if I don't." She had reached the high bank above the railroad track and seating herself with the sun glaring down upon her, continued to sollloquize.

"In the first place if I am homely they needn't always be telling me of it, nor all the strangers say 'how pretty your sister Clara is, you don't look a bit like her.' Don't they suppose I know it? There's one thing tho,' daddy and the boys treat me decent and I believe they like me better than Clara. John Allen said I wasn't half bad looking and was rather jolly. O dear! how hot the sun is, and here comes the train, Ill watch it till it reaches that third pole and then I'll run; one, two, three;" and there was a scream of agony from Gail as her foot caught in a fatal hole in her dress skirt and down over the bank she rolled with the express running at full speed. Poor Gail.

Up at the house the boys were asking for Gail, "I want my kite fixed," said Los. "me and Bob Allen want some

speed. Poor Gall.

Up at the house the boys were asking for Gall. "I want my kite fixed," said Joe; "me and Bob Allen want some loldfer caps made, I don't see where Gall a"

"I don't know," answered her mother with a shade of worry in her voice; "she went out this morning and has not been in since."
"For pity sake," cried Clara, "what

with a shade of worry in her voice; "she went out this morning and has not been in since."

"For pity sake," cried Clara, "what makes you all clamor for Gail. I'm sure she is trouble enough when here. I feel rather relieved to have her away all day, but she'll be in soon for there are not many places in this horrid old village to go," and the beauty of Clara's face was spolled by a pout.

'Is Miss Gail in?" inquired John Allen at about half-past-seven. John looked shy when Clara smiled at his ceremonious "Miss."

"No," said her father, "she ain't in and I'm going to look for her. It's my opinion that you women have hounded her away with your ever-lasting fuss about her looks and clothes."

"Why, George Clifford, I've only tried to do my duty by her and make her more tidy, and I never thought she cared if she was homely. But, Oh! George, you don't think anything has happened to her, do you? I believe I should die if I lost my little Gail." And Mrs, Clifford was in tears; Joe was soon in the same condition.
"I think you all silly," cried Clara, but there was a queer tight feeling around her heart.

But Mr. Clifford and John Allen were going about rousing the neighbors to assist in the search. For two hours they searched with earnestness but sinking hearts, when a tramp appeared saying he had seen a girl sitting on the bank above

the track just before the morning express went through. The faces of the men turned pale for it looked as though their search was ended. Yes, they could see it now, a heap of something down there by the track. Tremblingly they approached. Her face looked fair in the moonlight for she was not on the track and was not mangled. As her father stooped to lift her she opened her eyes and looked about with a half-bewildered and half-whimsical expression and exclaimed, "O daddy! thank God for the hole in my petticoat that hung me on an alder bush and saved my life!"

"Only a sprained ankle," said Clara.

### Some of the Better Pears.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

In early summer the pear season opens for those worth eating with the Wilder pear, which was introduced some years ago by Green's Nursery Co. This is a vigorous growing and productive pear of good size for an early pear, but not so large as Bartlett. It succeeds well as a dwarf, has a beautiful red cheek and yellow skin. It is almost coreless. Tyson is a relative of Seckel and is a sweet pear of smallish size. Then comes Clapp's Favorite which is an enormous yielder, annual bearer and a rapid grower. Its fruit is large, one side covered with red. Is a good shipper if picked when hard, as all pears should be picked. It is one of the most profitable summer pears. Next to ripen is Bartlett, which bears at an early age. It is inclined to bear every year. The fruit is large, bright yellow. It is considered of good quality by most people, although it has a little musky smell and taste. Next comes Seckel, which on young trees is not inclined to bear annually, but increases in fruitfulness with age. In order to get perfect specimens of Seckel the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture several times during the season. Seckel is the sweetest of all pears. Next to ripen of the better pears is Sheldon, which has long been a avorite dessert pear at Green's fruit farm. The tree is a rapid, upright grower and an abundant bearer. The fruit has a russet apearance and is not attractive as seen upon the tree, but when well ripened it assumes a yellowish tint, yet if the buyer is not familiar with Sheldon he may pass it by in the market as uninviting in appearance. Sheldon is almost coreless with but few seeds. It is a delicious pear. Next is the Bosc, which is my favorite as a dessert pear. It is of pyriform shape and has an attractive yellow color, even before fully ripe. The flesh is firm, of fine texture, and is of most excellent flavor. Bosc in the nursery is a slow grower, therefore nurserymen will not grow it unless they can get double the price usually paid for strong growing varieties of pears. It is generally top

Booker T. Washington Advises More
"Working by the Hands."—Booker T.
Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, spoke last night before the
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
at Association hall, Brooklyn. Touching upon the question of lynching he
said:

at Association hall, Brooklyn. Touching upon the question of lynching he said:

"Within the last few weeks a public sentiment stronger and more deeply rooted, I think, than ever before has gone forth from the words and actions of governors, the daily press, the pulpit, former Confederate camps, and grand juries."

Whatever digression the speaker made

former Confederate camps, and grand juries."

Whatever digression the speaker made he always came back to his favorite topic, "Working by the Hands."

In his own experience at Tuskegee Institute he found himself confronted with the system of learning by heart instead of by head.

"I found," he said, "young men who could wrestle successfully with the toughest problems in compound interest, or 'banking' or 'foreign exchange' but who had never thought of trying to figure out why their fathers lost money on every bale of cotton raised and why they were continually mortgaging their crops and falling deeper into debt. I talked with girls who could locate on the map accurately the Alps and Andes, but who had no idea of the proper position of the knives and forks on the dinner table."

One of the chief misfortunes of honest people is that they are cowardly.—Voltaire.





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Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Seeds. 40 acres hardy Roses. 44 green-houses of Palms, Figur. Ferms, Roses, Geraniums, oic. Mailetze postpuid. Direct deal saves money, try us. Valuable catalogue free. Bist year, 200 acres.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO...

# Don't borrow or lend, pay old debts."



Have a knife of your own. Have a good one. Let us make you a present of a Keen Kutter, Hand Hammered outfit, like illustration which is only about one-third actual size. It possesses good stuff and will give satisfactory service. We will send you one post-paid on receipt of your 50c. to pay for Green's Fruit Grower one year, if you claim this premium when subscribing.



### Perhaps it's a Pruner you need.

Every fruit grower should own a good one. We are in position to supply every and acriber to Green's Fruit Grower with the useful article. Will send one to you post-paid on receipt of 50c. to pay for the paper one year and 25c. additional. Send 75c. for paper and

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. Rochester, N. Y.

### SOME OF YOUR NEIGHBORS

will probably be quick to take advantage of the offer which is being made by the Vernal Remedy Company of Le Roy, N. Y., to send free of charge to every resider of Green's Fruit Grower who writes for it, a trial bottle of Vernal Palmettona (Palmetto Berry Wine), the household remedy that is attracting the attention of physicians and the public at large, for the reason that it is the best specific known for the quick and permanent cure of all diseases of the stomach liver, howels, and arinary organs. The proprietors want everyone to try the remedy before investing any money, so that all can convince themselves that it is the greatest restorative and tonic in the world. Better send to-day and check your disease at once, for if you wait a check your disease at once, for if you wait a it may be too late. Only one dose a day is



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IRGINIA FARMS St. OP Per Acre and my dith improvements.

RK FRUIT BOOK







### Darken Your Gray Hair



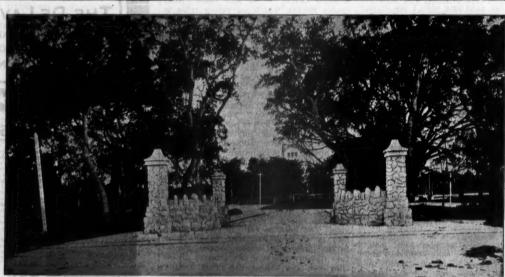
glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL BOT STAM THE SOALP, is not sticky dirty, contains no sngarof lead, nitrate silver

Jones' Garret and Its Contents. Written for Green's Fruit Grower

Jones was buying a new house which his wife was undecided about until she saw the garret. When she saw that the garret was almost as large as an ordinary front yard, that it was ten times as large as ordinary garrets, she cried out with delight and the place was hought without deay. A large and stry out with delight and the place was bought without delay. A large and airy garret had sold the place. What happened this large garret is the same that happens to most garrets. It gradually became filled with miscellaneous items, room for which could not be found elsewhere. Broken or out of date furniture, bundles of old newspapers and magasines, half worn shoes, out of style dresses, hats, bonnets, in fact everything that was out of style, half worn garbs, a thousand and one things that were too good to throw away and not good enough to save, barrels and boxes by the hundred, unhinged trunks and thousands of other items were moved to this the hundred, unhinged trunks and thousands of other items were moved to this elegant garret. Jones' house used to be lit with kerosene lamps, and when he put in gas fixtures all the oil lamps and chandellers were removed to the garret with the other rubbish. Valuable things found their way to the garret. They were put there with the idea that they would remain but a day or two, but they were forgotten and remained there year after year, until nobody knew they were in the house. The various items were sent to the attic by the servant. were in the house. The various items were sent to the attic by the servant, who simply dumped them on the floor at the nearest point, therefore at the end of a few years Jones went to the attic

ful October morning he thought he would go up and enjoy the sunrise, a view of the beautifully colored autumn leaves, and the glow of the destrict stairs with glowing anticipation but found it difficult to do so on account of each step being filled with various encumbrances, cakes of soap, bottles, goblets, lamp chimneys and numerous other obstacles were upon every step. When he safely arrived at the top of the stairs he could hardly make his way to the other stairway leading to his observatory. Each steps of that stairway was filled with old lamps, lamp chimneys, baskets of buttons and waste rubbish of other kinds, but finally his head appeared at the top of those stairs and what had happened to his beautiful little den, that he had constructed at so much expense, he was wildly profane. If anybody had been asleep in the house at that hour they certainly would have been awakened by the noise he made. At one glance he took in the entire situation. His beautiful room was filled with the worst looking lot of rubbish ever gathered together on earth. Conspicuous among this rubbish were several lamp shades that three or four years before had been all the go, each measuring two or three feet across, covered with lace and other jimcracks. These had been faded by the sun, and spiders had made nests in them; they were a wreck sad to behold. Beneath these were piles of the friendless man in a lonely flat, typical, angular, billous, grim, and other jimcracks. These had been faded by the sun, and spiders had made nests in them; they were a wreck sad to behold. Beneath these were piles of rubbish which it would seem necessary

Beside his fire the bachelor sat, A friendless man in a lonely flat, Cynical, angular, bilious, grim, Not a single soul cared a straw for him,



Spanish gate entrance to Ft. Dallas Park, Miami, Florida, along the line of the Florida East Coast Railway.

and found that he could not move about, so numerous were the various articles and so carelessly were they placed about the floor, on the shelves and in other places. He and his men began work clearing out the attic, putting the things in order, and in so doing was about to burn ten or twenty barrels of what seemed to be filled with rubbish, but his wife happened to return before the fire was kindled, and Jones was compelled to carry the entire lot back again to the attic, which caused profanity on his part. and found that he could not move about,

Well, the attic was forgotten for another series of years, when finally Jones went there one day looking for his fishing tackle. He could not find it, but he bruised his head on the rafters in his search and was convinced that again he must attempt clearing out the place, since it was impossible for him to step anywhere without being in danger of falling over on his nose, so full was the place of bundles, boxes, barrels and other encumbrances. One day while the good wife was off on aprolonged visit he went into the attic with two men and had a general clearing out, burning

to go to the ends of the earth for in order to gather them together, and yet the lot was a worthless mass that should have been destroyed and never put in storage. Though Jones was dressed in his best clothes he immediately descended the stairway each arm filled with rubbish, and he spent a large portion of the forenoon in clearing out his sacred retreat. Meanwhile you may be certain that his wife knew what he was about. Indeed Jones appeared before this afthat his wife knew what ne was about. Indeed Jones appeared before this affrighted woman with two big lamp
shades under one arm, and a bundle of
rubbish under the other, and he told her
in mild terms what his opinion was
about garrets and housekeeping in genara!

### Cat and Kitten.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Among the strange cats that drift into our Rochester home from unknown sources was one of high breeding covered with yellow, brown and white spots. Though wild this cat invited attention. She finally became so tame she followed me about like a little dog. One day we heard a mewing behind a pile of lumber. good wife was off on aprolonged visit he went into the attic with two men and had a general clearing out, burning wagon loads of rubbish. When his wife returned she was very much incensed at Jones' conduct, but it was too late to head off his clearing out enterprise.

Jones was a man of hobbies. He was was firmly convinced that sunshine was sessential to health and longevity, therefore at an expense of \$50.00 he put new glass in the windows of his cupola observatory, papered it elegantly and placed therein a sofa on which he might recline in the full rays of the summer or even the winter sunshine. The cupola was large and from its windows distant and nearby views of great beauty were exposed. He was enthusiastic over this new idea and invited his friends to climb three pair of stairs to get into his airy retreat for several years. Finally one beauti-

### Who Can Guess This? Prize Given for Correct Answer.

flo sk ms we the we for sat fur end wh par A age bin not life tea eat ma live ma com vot the

to othic the the whe ble reme had their programming current men programming the curren

La ners day haps is no the n make that The with should tapes every what company

Prize Given for Correct Answer.

A Conundrum.—I do not remember that Green's Fruit Grower has ever had a puzzle department. To-day a subscriber at Paragon, Ind., kindly sends the following conundrum and asks our readers to guess the correct answer: Sisters and brothers have I none, yet this man's father is my father's son. How many of these people are there and what is their relationship?

As this is the season of renewing subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower, and to send in new subscriptions, why not renew your subscription in the same letter in which you reply to this conundrum, if you are interested in conundrums. All who give the correct answer will receive as a gift, Green's Book on Poultry Keeping. But subscription must come with answer.

Sour potatoes are a favorite dish of potato salad with the Germans. To make it, boil four good-sized potatoes, and, when cold, skin and cut in cubes. Place in a bowl with salt and pepper to taste. Mix in another bowl four tablespoonfuls of sweet cider vinegar, half a pint of sweet oil, one good-sized onlon and parsley chopped fine. Mix well and pour over the potatoes. Then place the empty bowl over the other and shake up and down till well mixed. Garnish with lemon slices and pickled beets.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have been taking your magazine for several years. The longer I read it the better I am pleased with it. My wife is as much delighted with it as I am. I don't see how anyone interested in fruit growing or rural life can get along without Green's Fruit Grower.—W. J. Lewis, Iowa.

Success, you know, breeds confidence.

Success breeds success.

Therefore, a large advertisement breeds confidence, and a large advertisement breeds large returns.

Need of Simple Life.

A luxury loving age is an enervating

g her loved to care for

EMBER:

in the lives, r own lives, nard to feed, lings, but as themselves and finally themselves, ue with our lasve money as and girls, abundance y need, but hat the birds pel them to lastly at first er-burdened, to tupon their to feel that in the world, in, whatever complish all by the work

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prite dish of rmans. To zed potatoes, out in cubes. out in cubes. ond pepper to a four tables-negar, half a l-sized onlon Mix well and en place the and shake up Garnish with eets.

wer: I have for several it the better y wife is as am. I don't ed in fruit talong with—W. J. Lewis,

is confidence.

advertisement ge advertise.

# OURPREMIUM

We name below some Premium Offers that will please you. Many of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire with November or December issues. Please send your renewals NOW. DO IT NOW, taking advantage of one of these offers, and we will extend your subscription ONE YEAR. We make few offers, but make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. See our Combination and Clubbing Offers with other papers on another page.

NOTICE:—When you send in your subscription you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fall to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 112,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter. ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY. Figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get the premium for your commission. Plants will be mailed in early suring.

PREMIUM No. 1.

### TWO CLEMATIS VINES

One each of the following varieties:

Mad. Ed. Andre.—A distinct crimson red color
very pleasant shade and entirely distinct from

all others.

Jackimanni.—The flowers of this variety when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter. Color, violet purple. One cach of the above vines will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.



The above illustration is a photo-engraving of the Clematis Jackmanni which a subscriber has received as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower. The photograph is kindly sent us by John McRopert of Oregon. The premium plants and tree sent out with Green's Fruit Grower have opened up new territories for fruit growing in many parts of the great western country where many places are cut off from railroad communication and can receive plants and trees only by mail.

Phosphorus in Apple.—Apples are said to contain more phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable, and it is claimed that this makes them specially adapted to renewing the nervous matter of the brain and spinal cord. Ferhaps for the same reason, rudely understood, the old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who when they felt themselves growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. As far back as the tenth centur medical authorities became enthulsastic in their writings over remarkable curative properties of different fruits. In more modern times this has been revived, and nearly every one has heard of the "grape cure," the apple, peach or strawberry cure. One writer is said to have recommended in special cases eating twenty pounds of strawberries a day. The same writer also cities cases in which maniacs have gained their reason by the exclusive use of cherries. These instances savor of the ridiculous, but there is no doubt that the so-called "grape cure" for indigestion and other evils has resulted in great good to persons trying it. The fruit should be of good quality; if it is not and the grapes are sour and watery, the patient may be harmed rather than benefited.

Labor in France.—"I have seen spinners and weavers in France working a

PREMIUM No. 7.

Four well rooted plants of the Four well rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the larg-est and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper, one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.





PREMIUM No. 2. A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE.

ope is especially imported from France. As regards power an ounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylir ye polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of the hair, fur, or any small articles. The other lens is exceed every small object entirely invisible to the naked sys. Every lid own a microscope. Send us 60c. for microscope and subsc

PREMIUM No. 3.



### TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER.



PREMIUM No. 4. RUBBER STAMP

with your name and address.
This is a valuable premium.
It is a nickel-plated machine
which you can carry in the
pocket with self-linking rubber type, which stamps your
name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc. so that
your letters cannot go astray.
Bent to all who send us 60c,
for our paper one year, who
claim this premium when

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled.
We prefer postage stamps to individual checks,
which cost us 10 cents each to collect.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



PREMIUM No. 5.

claim this premium when subscribing. We select an assort mont of colors from the foliarity hybrid perpetual varieties: General a minot, Prince Camille De Roham, Oquett Blanches, Coquete Des Alps, Paul Neyron John Laing, John Keynes, Le Raine, Le The selection must be left entirely with us.

PREMIUM No. 6.

Two in One-Combined Pruning and Budding Knife.



This beautiful pattern, buck handle, rasor steel, Combination Pruner and Budder, abould be in very man's pocket who'grows fruit. We offer it with Green's Fruit Grower for two years for \$1.00.



PREMIUM No. 9.



To err is human and the ability to hide it is divine.

Cutting Him Off.—"You?" snorted Miss Sharpe, "Marry you? Why you're only an apology for a man."
"But," protested Mr. Small, "you will not"—"

"No; I will not accept the apology."— Philadelphia "Ledger."

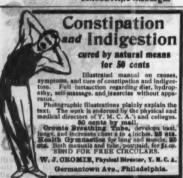
Seven cities warred for Homer, being dead, Who living had no roof to shroud his head. —Thomas Heywood.

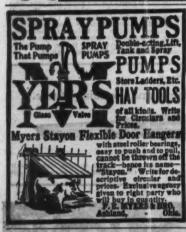
### Cheap eggs are as good as cheap lampchimneys. MACBETH.

you use a wrong chimney, you lose a deal of both light and comfort, and good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh







# The err is numar and the band, fide it is divine. The coming man is seldom noticed until after his arrival. Bometimes the proof of the pudding is the undertaker's bill. Many a man is found outside of jail because he isn't found out. When a young man sows wild oats the crop is seldom a fallure. An expert is a man who doesn't get confused when cross-examined. It is almost impossible to discourage the man who thinks he can tell a funny story.—Chicago "News." Grieve not, my child, if Santa Claus Should meet your eager eye. Should meet your eager eye. Off — "You?" snorted Poor Santy's ride is hard and long.

Poor Santy's ride is hard and long, And he is old and slow, And might forget a name or two Along his route, you know.

He has to hurry very fast, Bo fast he mightn't leave A stocking full at every ho On busy Christmas eve.

Then children, poorer than yourself, Might get your presents gay; But you'd be glad that they would have A happy Christmas day.

### The Cricket on the Hearth. The Story Written for Green's Fruit Grow-er by Mrs. L. Jennings.

The other night from slumber stirred
The Cricket's cheerful chirp I heard,
Playing a tune I once did know,
Sweet notes I loved so long ago.
To hear the cricket's chirp at night
Affords me always keen delight.
-E. P. Dickerman, in Green's Fruit Grower,

"Oh! Grandma," said Lola, "do see, there is a hor-r-rid black cricket in your work-basket. Let me call Robbie to kill it for you."

"What, kill my pet cricket? I think not, he will do no harm. Do you know there is a legend of long ago when they were believed to bring good luck to any family? I often keep a tame cricket as a reminder." "But," said Lola, "they are such screeching things, how can you endure them?"

"Do you know how they make that

door they found a band-box with the wished for bonnet. Some friend had known and supplied the widow's need. She looked upon it as God-send; the children said it was the crickets that brought good luck. Soon the mother started on horseback on her journey. Before going she carried a little red Japan box that held valuable papers to her husband's father, who lived near, for safe keeping. At the end of her tedious journey she found her little ones healthy and happy in the home of their adoption, where she left them. The thoughts of their happiness comforted her on her return, and all took up their tasks with renewed ardor.

But fortune seemed to have deserted them. While the boys were working in the woods a tree fell on the yoke of oxen their father had paid for the day before going away, and both were killed. The aged grandfather had sold his place and come to live with them. He seemed to have lost his mind and soon became

going away, and both were kined. The aged grandfather had sold his place and come to live with them. He seemed to have lost his mind and soon became paralyzed and speechless. Though he lingered several months, he never regained his speech. Sad were his efforts to tell them what was on his mind, but he died without being able to reveal the secret. After he was gone they looked for the box she had entrusted to his keeping, but it could not be found. His own valuable papers, together with the money he had received for his farm were gone. Soon this became known. Unscrupulous men, whom she knew had been paid, were clamorous for money. Among them was the man of whom her husband bought the cattle. She knew a receipt had been given in full for this debt, but not being able to prove it the man obtained judgment against her. At that time little was exempt from execution, bousehold, precessities, could be a receipt had been given in tuit for the debt, but not being able to prove it the man obtained judgment against her. At that time little was exempt from execution, household necessities could be seized and the debtor imprisoned. The widow could have satisfied the demand by consenting to become the wife of the man who was distressing her, but she scorned the thought. The evening before the goods were to be sold the family was gathered sadly about the hearth. "Mother," said Timothy, the oldest son, "since we know that father paid for the cattle, would it be wrong to hide the silver and some other things?" So mother gathered the things most valued, but where could she hide them? Just then out came a bold brown cricket from beneath a large hearth-stone and filled the room with his cheerful song. Hopping back under the stone for an instant he would come again and repeat the performance. "I know where" said Polly. "This big flat stone grandfather took so much pains to lay just before he was sick; the crickets are calling, let us hide them under it." With a bar they sat at work to pry up the stone. What was this bright red thing under it? Oh! a box. Sure enough, here were all the valuable missing papers safe. More than that, here was the money that grandfather had left to pay the mortgage, given to them in his own writing. Now they knew what he had tried so hard to make them understand, just before his sudden death.

It was the crickets that showed the box to us, said they. We will never forcomfort, and a lamp on the common of the com

Cured Through the Feet

Thousands Are Being Cured at Home Every Month by This New Discovery, Which is Sent to Everybody to

### TRY FREE-PAY WHEN SATISFIED

The son of S. J. Pearce, health officer of New Westminster, B. C., had rheumatism so badly that he couldn't walk alone. Magic Foot Drafts cured him in a week. Mrs. Mary Patrick, Watertown, N. Y., for more than a year couldn't get up from her chair. Magic Foot Drafts cured her. The Drafts cured Z. H. Palmer, of Pittsburg, Pa., who had suffered twenty-eight years.

Page 1888

MAGIC

Magic Providence, R.I., writes: "I don't believe any person ever had muscular rheumatism as bad as I have had it and recovered so quickly, for which I thank your Magic Foot Drafts."

Letters from the above and many thousands of other cured patients are on file in our offices, where any-



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We want the name and address of every sufferer from rheumatism. Write us today. Return mail will bring you—free to try—a pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan discovery which is curing all kinds of rheumatism, chronic or acute. If you are satisfied with the benefit received from the Drafts, send us one dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide.

efit received from the Drafts, send us one dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide.

The Drafts are worn on the feet because the largest pores are there; but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body—to stay cured—because they absorb the acid impurities from the blood through these pores, and reach the entire nervous system through the extremely sensitive nerve centers of the feet. Don't suffer needlessly, but send your name to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 1279 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. The Drafts, together with our splendid new free book on rheumatism, will come by return mail. Send no money—only your name. Write to-day.

AGENTS WANTED \_\_\_ Self our \$x be parilla for 35 cents, l st. profit. Write to-day for terms and territ F. R. GREENE, 115 Lake St., Chiese



and miracle you performing the last spring. I train treatment entire her of Epilepsy of circumstance. We canno much for your wonder ment." Why not in self? It may do for the lady.

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write read partn Gre orous One ciate by on friend itors wife?

"She sits forever in the sun."

### DENVER, COLORADO.

Joaquin Miller thus wrote of Den ver, and all who have seen it pro-nounce this one of the most beautiful of modern cities. It is best reached by the

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Feet Cured at y This ich is to

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LINES ork or

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A Dog's Story of His Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

The recollections of my earliest days are too dim to be recorded. I could not see anything and every time I moved, my nose touched some fuzzy thing which made me sneeze. I did not enjoy life. All at once everything changed. I woke one morning and found my eyes wide open, and I could see all around. I learned then that the fuzzy things which had annoyed me so much were my own little brothers and sisters; and such grand times we had, tumbling over each other and watching for mother to come home.

each other and watching for mother to come home.

Our house was a large box with a nice carpet on the floor, and we were very comfortable, but we often wondered what kind of a place it was outside, and tried to climb to the top of our house to see what was going on. Mother reproved us for this and told us terrible stories of the hard times poor dogs had sometimes. Still, we were not satisfied, and one day I did reach the top of the house and was enjoying the sights when the first thing I knew, I tumbled out. Oh! how frightened I was, and I thought I would surely be killed as punishment for my disobedience; but finding I was not hurt, I determined to see all I could, so crawled to the door of the shed where our house was.

so crawled to the door of stangers.

Everything was so strangers.

When I heard a great racket and a poordog ran by with a tin can tied to his tail and after him were a lot of wild creatures yelling as if they were crazy.

Oh! how I ran to get away, and it was a long time before I even dared to look out of my hiding place. When mother came, she was much displeased that I had been so wilful and naughty, but she said she was so glad no harm had come to me that she would not punish me that time.

Then she told me that the wild creatures I had seen were called boys, and they seemed to take delight in teasing all animals. She said she had seen one poor dog get so angry at a boy because he teased him, that he bit him, and then a great ugly man came with a gun and shot him. I just lay there trembling, afraid to go to sleep and begged mother not to leave us, but she said it was her duty to watch our lady's house and not allow anything to come near to disturb her; that she would come often to see us, and we need not be afraid.

Nothing further happened for a long time and the frightful scenes and stories had almost faded from my mind, when one day, when I was asleep, I felt some one take me up and when I opened my eyes, there was one of those awful boys talking to our lady, who held me in her hands. I scarcely dared to breathe, and when I heard her say: "Yes, you may have this one," I thought I would surely die. When I told mother, she was very sad and wiped her eyes with her paws, which made me feel worse than ever. I begged her to let us all run away to some place where there were no boys; but she said it could not be done, we must just make the best of it. Then she spoke more hopefully and said boys were not all bad, for she had seen one of them take up a poor little kittle that was all wet and cold, and although the other boys all laughed at him, he carried it home under his jacket.

Then she talke THE HOP GROWERS.

Hop growing is an important enterprise in the state of New York, and yet hop growing has been extended to the far West as have many other leading Eastern enterprises. The above two illustrations are from photographs, one representing hop poles piled after hops are harvested, and the other workers in the dry-house. Hop growing is considered a hazardous enterprise, and those who are not familiar with it might be cautioned to leave it alone. Hop growing requires the expenditure of considerable money for hop poles as well as for the erection of a building in which to dry the hops. It takes time for the hops to come into full production. If hops are high to-day a man may decide to start in the business, but before his vines come to bearing age the price of hops may have collapsed below the paying point. A neighbor who had a hop yard told me that the time to go into hop planting was when hops were cheap, since they were sure to be higher by the time hops were ready for market. He said that no one should go into the hop business except for life. I concluded he was a wise hop grower, but to my surprise a few years later I saw that he had plowed up his field of flourishing hop vines, allowing his investment in hop poles etc., to go to waste.

They Appreciate Green's Fruit Grower.

There are some men who write me that they do not desire that any portion of Green's Fruit Grower should be wasted upon the Woman's Page or other similar departments. These men selfishly desire that every page should be devoted to fruit growing. There are as many women who read Green's Fruit Grower as men. There are more children who read our paper than either men or women. It seems to me only fair that every member of the family should be considered by the editor. I have received numerous letters from ladies telling how helpful has been our Health Department. Children have written that they were much interested in the Youth's Department and stories. Others write that they are fond of animals and read with interest the Nature Study Department.

Green's Fruit Grower has made a vigorous effort to help the farmer's wife.

"Say, mister," queried the tramp as he paused in front of the house, "hev youse got a ole pair uv pants youse could gimme?"

"I don't know," replied the man on the front porch. "I'll ask my wife."
"Don't trouble yerself, mister," said the hobo, as he started to move on. "Ef youse hev got dat kind uv a wife I reckon she's gat use fer 'em herself."

This age thinks better of a gilded fool Than of a threadbare saint in wisdom school.



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower





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partment.

Green's Fruit Grower has made a vigorous effort to help the farmer's wife. One day I was walking with my associate editor when a farmer's wife drove by on her way home from the city. My friend remarked, "what can we as editors do for this woman, this farmer's wife?" This has been my thought for many years, therefore the Woman's Page ever has our attention and I receive many letters from the wives of subscribers stating that they fully appreciate the interest taken in them.

The Dead Come Back.—"There are no Japanese dead who do not return," wrote Lafcadio Hearn, in an eloquent concluding paragraph of a brilliant article describing Japan after the war with China. "There are none who do not know the way. From China and from Chosen, and out of the bitter sea, all our dead have come back.—all! They are with us now. In every dusk they gather to hear the bugies that called them home. And they will hear them also in that day when the armies of the Son of Heaven shall be summoned against Russia."

THE HOP GROWERS.

They Appreciate Green's Fruit

Grower.

### Our Small Fruit Department

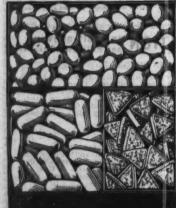
About Strawberries.—"A southern amateur gardener secured slabs from the sawmill and bored two-inch holes in them fifteen inches apart and laid them round side up on the edge of some beds, and set a strawberry plant in each hole in August. Such a profusion of strawberries as we had was a sight worth beholding. When other strawberries in the neighborhood were all dried up by the drought ours were in perfection. A half pint or more were taken at a time from each plant. It was but little trouble to keep the runners down. But the next season the plants crowded in the hole so closely that the crop was a failure."

"How to fertilize strawberries ?" is a question we have been asked repeatedly. After the plot or field, it matters not which, has been thoroughly prepared by plowing or spading, and harrowing, sow per acre, or at the same rates for smaller plots, the following: 500 pounds (or about 10 bushels) of unleached ashes, or more if the ashes cost less than 20 cents bushel: 400 pounds fine raw bone flour: more if the ashes cost less than 20 cents a bushel; 400 pounds fine raw bone flour; 200 pounds of nitrate of soda and 200 pounds of kaint. The kaint contains potash in a different form from that of the wood ashes, besides salt and magnesia—neither of which is known to be valuable as a strawberry fertilizer. We recommend it merely because we fancy it has been helpful at the Rural grounds. When sown upon the prepared land, this mixture should be raked in if for plot culture; harrowed in if for field culture. The fertilizer should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be worked, and the plants set immediately afterwards. In case the wood ashes cannot be procured, sulphate of potash may be be procured, sulphate of potash may be used instead, using about one bag or 200 pounds to the acre.—"Rural New

A New Cure For The BLADDER, RHEUMATISM

t's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Baci , General Weakness, Nervous, Urin y, Liver and Stomach Troubles,

Remedies Free.



kage Contain sla A.—Reconstructulises the muscul

Raspberries.—The Loudon has preven more hardy than any other variety of red raspberries yet tried in the Arkansas valley. John McIntyre of Olney, Otero county, has several acres of this variety which yield full crops every season without winter protection. The Loudon is very productive, sells well and handles nicely and has the advantage over the Mariboro in being much more hardy. The Kansas has proven the best black-cap for Mr. McIntyre. None of the black-cap varieties require protection in his locality but the experience of many other growers seems to point to the fact that it pays to cover all raspberries even if the canes are not injured in winter as more live buds come through where protected and the crop is usually enough better to pay for the extra expenses involved.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: You report that a subscriber sold \$180 worth of strawberries from a spot of land 60 by 100 feet and that he picked 22 crates from two hills, but the variety grown is not stated, nor the kind of land, neither is the manner of cultivation stated. (What does he mean by a hill of strawberles?) I never raised a strawberry until three years ago, but I am aware that wonderful yields can be secured under favorable conditions. This year I picked and measured 303 quarts of strawberries from 3 square rods of ground. der favorable conditions. This year i picked and measured 303 quarts of strawberries from 3 square rods of ground. I sold 237 quarts at 10 cents per quart, while others were selling at 6 to 8 cents. I did not peddle a berry as the people came to my door to get this superior fruit and I was not able to supply all who came to buy. I could have sold ten times as many berries if I had had them. My varieties were Clyde, Sample, Warfield and Ridgeway. My plants were set 30 inches apart between the rows and 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. The land was loamy soil with a little sand in it. I applied all the manure I thought the land would stand.—Wm. J. Lewis, Ia. Editor's Note: In reply I will say that in speaking of a hill of strawberries, hill culture is intended to be understood. A single plant growing be understood. A single plant growing in a matted row could not be considered a hill, even if it were separated fro

Blackberries.—While the blackberry will yield enough fruit to pay for the iand it grows upon, it is not always necessary for it to be given all of the soil, for it thrives well in an orchard among the trees, says "Western Fruit Grower." Taking it for granted that every farmer has an orchard, the blackberries may be planted along a row of trees one way, but of course this will interfere with cross cultivation. It would not be advisable to have more rows between the rows of trees, running in the same direction, as they might become a nuisance when it comes to come a nuisance when it come a nusance when it comes to gathering the apples. Rather than not have them at all the orchard could be used for the blackberry planting, but it would be better to have them growing by themselves. Blackberries are propa-gated in two ways, from suckers and from cuttings.

About Marketing.—Conductor Powell said: "More farmers fail in the important essential of properly marketing their products than at any other point. In many instances valuable products, over which the agriculturist has worked the entire season, are practically sacrificed at the end of it through ignorance or inattention to the proper methods of marketing their fruits. The fruit grower should visit the markets himself and observe closely the methods, the demands of the buyers and other essentials of the business. In this way a vast amount of practical and valuable information may be acquired.

business. In this way a vast amount of practical and valuable information may be acquired.

"Farmers do not recognize sufficiently the importance of proper grading of the fruit. Too often we get the impression that all the apples we grow should go into barrels, and too much altogether does go there. The demand at the present day is for fruit well graded and of an absolutely good quality. Western fruit men recognize this fact and the consequence is that Western fruit is more carefully graded than that of the East and commands a higher price in the markets of New York city. In California the people understand the science of marketing. The fruit is put up with uniformity, which unfortunately is not the case in New York state, where each individual fruit grower puts up his own fruit in his own way. The result is that the buyer casts aside our fruit, giving preference to the California products."

An Ideal Magazine.—Green's Fruit

An Ideal Magazine.—Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion is my ideal. I write from the rugged hills of Massachusetts, from the farm where I was once so happy as a boy.—F. A.

Making Vinegar O A

Take sound barrels or any suitable sized vessels of wood, earthenware or glass—never iron, copper or tin. Clean thoroughly and scald. Fill not more than half full with the cider stock, which should have been fermented at least one month. To this add one-fourth its volume of old vinegar. This is a very necessary part of the process, since the vinegar restrains the growth of the chance ferments which abound in the air, and at the same time it flavors the true acetic acid ferment. Next add to the liquid a little "mother vinegar." If this latter is not at hand, a fairly pure culture may be made by exposing in a shallow, uncovered crock or wooden pall a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider. The room where this is exposed should have a temperature of about 80 degrees F. In three or four days the surface should become covered with a gelatinous pellicle, or cap. This is the "mother of vinegar." A little of this carefully removed with a wooden spoon or a stick should be laid gently upon the surface of the cider prepared as above described. Do not stir it in. The vinegar ferment grows only at the surface. In three days the cap should have spread entirely over the fermenting cider. Do not break this cap thereafter so long as the fermentation continues. If the temperature is right should have spread entirely over the fermenting cider. Do not break this cap thereafter so long as the fermentation continues. If the temperature is right the fermentation should be complete in from four to six weeks. The vinegar should then be drawn off, strained through thick white fiannel, and corked or bunged tightly, and kept in a cool place until wanted for consumption. If the vinegar remains turbid after ten days, stir into a barrel one pint of a solution of one-half pound of isinglass in one quart of water. As soon as settled, rack off, and store in tight vessels. Usually no fining of vinegar is needed. No pure cider vinegar will keep long in vessels exposed to the air at a temperature above 60 degrees F. "Vinegar eels" are sometimes troublesome in vinegar barrels. To remove these, heat the vinegar scalding hot, but do not boil. When cool, strain through clean fiannel, and the "eels" will be removed.

Too Old to Live Long.—I have an estimable friend 60 years of age, who sometimes says that he feels that he is too old to live long. I chide him for such expressions or such thoughts, telling him that while every person should be prepared for death, both as regards business and other affairs, we should look forward to a long, useful and happy life. There are men who are 90 years old, who are still pursuing the professions or their ordinary lines of work, and who are enjoying life. There have been several members of my family who have lived to be 100 years old and many others who lived to be over 90 years old. If we live with the thought that we are soon to die, we shorten our lives by these despondent thoughts. The fact is that whether we live a long time or a short time depends largely upon ourselves. If we have studied the subject of health and have learned how to eat, drink, sleep, exercise, bathe and how to care for ourselves in many other ways as regards dress, sunshine and the hygienic arrangement of our homes, we may greatly lengthen our lives. It is our duty to live as long as we can. Every honest, well-meaning person is a benefit to his race and every year that he lives adds to the wealth and welfare of mankind. Our Creator intended that we should live to be 100 years old or otten older. That mankind as a rule, has not lived to this advanced age is owing to their having disobeyed the laws of life, which are the laws of health and right living.

Paid for Labor.—'T was coaching through the Jele of Wight and I received.

Paid for Labor.—"I was coaching through the Isle of Wight and I passed through Osborne, the estate of Queen Victoria—a magnificent estate. There I saw a man working in a garden. I said to him: "I am a Yankee traveling for pleasure and curiority. Have you any objections to my asking you a few questions?" He said he had not. I said: "Do you live here?" He said: "Well, I do not. I abide here." 'You rent the place and do not own it?" 'That is it.' 'What do you do? 'I am head gardener for Queen Victoria." 'What do you get for that job?" 'Five dollars a week and house rent.' 'Is that the usual sum paid to head gardeners?" 'Oh, no, the usual amount is \$2.75 to \$3, including house rent.

"All of this reminded me of what I saw in a novel of Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Speaking of agricultural laborers in England, she said: "Men of 80 and upward, gray and furrowed like the 'chalk soil into which they had worked their lives; not old as age goes, but already the refuse of the generation and paid for at the rate of refuse, with no prospects but the workhouse if the grave should be delayed."





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Spring Wire

Sterling, Ohio. Grape and Baskets.

Berry Bas

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o., N. Y. lay Crops Revers Bog Plow.

feet wide, one Vill plow a new His double ac-Harrow keeps , moves 18,000 , cuts 30 acres

Plow cuts a nches deep, 14 All of them k ill witch-tard, charlock, flower, milk-or any foul arrow Co.,

onn.U.S.A.

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ever held. Dept. A. W.

### The Secret of Success.

(A piece for the boy to speak.)

One day in huckleberry time, when little Johnny Flails
And haif a dozen other boys were starting with their pails
To gather berries, Johnny's pa in talking with him said
That he could tell him how to pick so he'd come out ahead.

"First find your bush," said Johnny's pa,
" and then stick to it till
You've picked it clean. Let those go chasing about who will
in search of better bushes; but it's picking
tells, my son—
To look at fifty bushes doesn't count like
picking one."

And Johnny did as he was told; and sure enough he found

By sticking to his bush while all the others chased around

In search of better picking, 't was as his father said:

For while all the others looked he worked and so came out ahead.

And Johnny recollected this when he became a man;
And first of all he laid him out a well determined plan;
So while the brilliant triflers failed with all their brains and push,
Wise, steady going Johnny won by "sticking to his bush."

### The Bear Hunt.

The late Alexander Majors used to tell an interesting story of a bear hunt as follows: "One of my personal experiences in bear hunting occurred on the 18th of December, 1839, in Taney county, Missourl, where I then lived. After a deep snow had fallen I provided myself with some bread, a piece of fat bear meat, a little salt and some corn for my horse.

meat, a little salt and some corn for my horse.

"I started out with four dogs on a bear hunt. On reaching that part of the mountains where I expected to find them, I came across a number of trails and soon found one which I knew must have been made by a very fat bear. I spent part of one day in tracking this animal, which I was sure would be well worth my pains. While on this trail I was led to the deserted bed of one the largest tears I ever saw, for I afterwards had ample apportunity of judging its size and weight. He had laid in his temporary bed during the falling of the snow, after which he had gone in a bee-line to a cave for hibernation. Feeling sure it was a large animal I followed the trail for our five miles, going as straight as if I had followed the bearings of a compass.

"On a high peak at the mouth of one of those caves of which there are so many in that country, its trail disappeared. The openings of many of these caves are so small that a large bear could effect entrance with difficulty. This particular cave had a very small, iregular opening so that I could not enter with my gun, but I cut a pole ten or twelve feet long, sharpened one end and to this tied a piece of fat bear meat, set fire to it and made an attempt to enter the cave. Finding I could not do this on account of the irregular opening, I abandoned the idea. I kindled a fire well within the cave and put a pole across the opening. I hung my saddle-blanket and a green buckskin upon it. "This covering drove the smoke from the fire into the cave, which soon disturbed the animal, so that it came and put out the fire by striking it with its paws. Instead of coming out entirely as I supposed it would, it went back to its bed. It had gotten such drafts of suffocating smoke that it made no other attempt to get to the mouth of the cave. I was prepared to put a whole charge into it if it made appearance. I waited a few minutes after I heard it box the fire for it to return, but as it did not I took the covering from the mouth of the cave and found the fire was entirely extinguished, I rekindled it and replaced the coverings and it was not long until I heard moanings. I then uncovered the mouth of the cave to let out the smoke. It was some time before I could venture into the cave but before doing so I relit my light and found my victim lying dead not twenty feet from the mouth of the cave. It was the largest animal of the kind I had ever seen or killed. It took me eight hours to slaughter it and carry the meat out of the cave."

Invading the Indian country with the Pathfinder: Captain Drannan tells of an expedition with Fremont in 1847 as follows: "Passing up the Arkansas, near where Leadville now stands, we crossed the min range to the headwaters of the Blue river. That night I heard Carson tell Fremont that from there to

Plowing.—The practice of sowing to some grain in late summer or early autumn, as a covering for the roots to prevent drifting and washing of the soil and to retain the snow and fallen leaves necessitates spring plowing, which should not be more than three to four inches deep. Following with the disc harrow cuts up the sod which is worked fine with the toothed harrow, then at intervals of a week or ten days the weeder is run over the surface to kill weeds and check evaporation; especially after showers is this implement serviceable to prevent the formation of a crust and to imprison the fresh supply of moisture.

### THE CONQUEROR OF CATARRI

If you have Catarrh, let me conquer it for you. If it isn't overpowered now, it's bound to get the best of you in the end. You think not? Lots of people have made that mistake. They say, "Oh, it doesn't amount to much—it's only Catarrh." So on they go, adding to it just a little every week. They never notice how it's creeping along through the system. At last there comes a day when "only Catarrh" turns out to be a pretty serious thing.

thing.

But leaving out the danger, there's another reason for getting rid of it.
Ca' urth is an uscless disease. To put it plainly your hawking and spitting and bad breath make you a nuisance to your friends. It's not pleasant for them to have you around. That sounds harsh-but it's the truth. Of



DR. SPROULE, B. A., Catarrh Specialist.

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), Catarrh Specialist, 11 to 15 Doane St., Boston, Mass. He will give you valuable aid, FREE OF CHARGE. Service), Catarrh Specialist, 11 to 15 Doane St., Boston, Mass. He will give you valuable aid, FREE OF CHARGE.

saw the picket guard coming double quick up the canon. Every man sprang for his gun and they were none too quick, for close on the heels of the picket came sixty Indians in war paint.

"The Colonel waited until their arrows began flying into the camp and then came the order to fire. When the smoke cleared away there were eighteen good Indians on the ground. The remainder fled back into the canyon, leaving their dead behind. Every scalp was worth a horse to the Comanches, to whom we would later sell for exhibition at their annual scalp dance. We received eighteen ponies. It was Carson's busines not only to seek a route to travel, but to see that we were not surprised by the Indians, either day or night. Three days after, while the command was taking a meal, Carson and I rode out from camp to look for signs. We were ready to return when we heard a whoop to our right and looking that way saw a band of about twenty bucks coming toward us on their galloping ponies. 'We'll try to keep out of reach of their arrows,' said Carson, 'and draw them into a trap if we can.'

"We rode into camp, and there was not a gun fired at the savages. I believe we were unseen by them until they were within range of our guns. The Colonel ordered us to fire. Seven were killed and their ponies captured. The next hostiles we met were old Tucson of the Apaches and a small band of his warriors. He knew Carson, however, and as his band was a small one thought it beter to pretend friendliness. He had never seen any firearms. Tucson could speak good Spanish and so could Carson. They had a short conversation, after which Carson turned to Colonel Fremont and asked if some of his men would not shoot at a mark so the Indians could see the effect of the gun. The Colonel ordered one of his men, Charlie Savage, to shoot at a bird in a tree. He was a good shot and the bird's head was cut off. It was amusing to see the Indians put their fingers

NAME....

ADDRESS .....

### Bill Nye as a Dairyman.

Bill Nye as a Dairyman.

"When I was young and used to roam about the country, gathering water-melons by the light of the moon, I used to think I could milk anybody's cow; but I don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it hasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscurity, kind of self-made cow. I remember how her brow was low, but she wore her tail high; and she was haughty, oh, so haughty, I made a commonplace remark to her, one that is used in the very best society, one that need not give offense. I said, 'so'—and she 'Histed.' But I thought she overdid it. Just then I heard something crash through the window of the barn and fall with a thug—sickening thug—on the outside.

"The neighbors came to see what, it

and fall with a thug—sickening thug—on the outside.

"The neighbors came to see what it was that caused the noise. They found that I had done it in getting through the window. I asked the neighbors if the barn was still standing. They said it was. Then I asked them if the cow was injured much. They said she seemed quite robust. Then I requested them to go in and calm the cow a little and see if they could get my plug hat off her horns. "I am buying all of the milk now of a milkman. I select a gentle milkman who will not kick, and feel as though I can trust him Then if he feels as though he can trust me, it's all right."

Lucky men always say it is due to pluck.

Little men in big places are a public

nuisance.

A bird in the bush beats two in the

nuisance.

A bird in the bush beats two in the hand—for singing.

The Almighty puts long tails on horses and man cuts them off.

Fits of abstraction are of frequent occurrence among pickpockets.

Children who say smart things soon grow up and are lost in the shuffle.

A bachelor often lives to marry the daughter of the woman who turned him down.

Lightning recently struck an Ohio man and cured him of rheumatism—so his widow says.

When it comes to calling people from their beds the fire bell double discounts the church bell.

Horses may become extinct, but the donkey will remain with us until society has ceased to be.

That man who marries a woman for her money usually has to work overtime for what little he gets.

When a policeman hears a girl scream after dark he doesn't know whether she is being kissed or only assassinated—Chicago "News."

A Good Pulverizing Harrow should be in the possession of every farmer. The Acme harrow is pre-eminently adapted to the general farmer's work. It will prepare the ground for the drill or will cover the seed when the grain is sown broadcast. No, Cordella, a reporter isn't necessarily a man who originates reports.

# ourse they don't tell you so. They don't want to make you feel badiy, ust the same, no one, not even a relative, enjoys being near a person with foul, feud breath. There's not the slightest doubt it hurts you terribly it notatide people—with the people you meet in a business way. Did you think it no use to try to cure Catarrh? Some physician whose nowledge on the subject is as limited as it is unreliable, may have told out so. 'Perhaps you tried to cure it yourself with some of the many non-ums so widely advertised for that purpose. Then you failed, for such aligns simply cassed cure Catarrh. You see, it's a disease that affects different persons in different ways. It demands individual treatment. You mply haven't done the right thing for it. But don't be discouraged. Seek help in the proper place. Write to me at once and I will give you FREE CONSULTATION ADVICE.

I offer you counsel, sympathy, and aid, without charge. This treacherous disease has been wy life study, and I am familiar with its workings from start to finish. I can tell you how to cure it safely – quickly – permanently. The thousands to whom I have brought relief, and they may be found in every part of North America, willingly testify to my wholeheartedness sincerity of purpose, and the wonderful cures I have made. I will gladly send you the names of many people I have cured who live right near you. Now read the list of the common symptoms of

### Catarrh of Head and Throat.

Catarrh of Head and Throat.

Is your breat raw?

Is your breat raw?

Do you spit often?

Are your eyes watery?

Do you seeze often?

In your nose stopped up?

Do you take cold easily?

Are you worse in damp weather?

Do you have a dull feeling in your head?

Does your mouth taste bad mornings?

Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?

Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?

Does the waves drop into your throat from the Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

### DRUNKARDS





Save Your Hair.

A trial package of a or Treatment. Send your name and Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 2678 Finant, thio, for a Free trial package, encint stamp to cover postage. Write to-day. Due to Food Treatment.

see to the Altenheim Medidg., Cincinnati, Ohio, for a
g a two-cent stamp to come

NO MORE BLIND HORSES For specific moon bilinding





If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, or have children that do so, my New Discovery and treatment will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for FREE BOTTLE of Epilepticide and Tost it. Thousands CURED where everything cise failed. Complete directions with free treatment, also testimonials and dapase book, "Epilepsy, Envisioned," free by mail. Give AGE and full address. W. H. MAY, M. D., 96 Pine Street, New York

### **HOW IS YOUR STOMACH?**



John's Stormach Tablests cure dyspepsis, as on stemach, heartburn, palpitation of the hear and all lile caused by pore dignstion. They assist the stomach to digest food. They create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach. They are strictly attomach remedy. They are ready frue; can be carried in the pocket. Write for menth's treatment to-day. You pay when satisfied. I leave all to you.







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J. Claston Peer, Business Manager.

Price, 50 Cents per Year, Postage Free.

Office, cor. South and Highland Aves.

Rates for advertising space made known

### 120,000 Copies Monthly.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1904



This cross appearing here is intended to call your attention to the fact that this is the time when nearly all of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire, and that we desire you to renew your subscription at once. Please find in this issue an order blank, which please fill out and send to us with registered letter, postal money order, postage stamps or coin. We have subscribers which have been entered for three, four or five years in advance and there are a few others which do not expire with this lissue. None of these friends need be alarmed on reading this notice, since alarmed on reading this notice, since they are correctly entered op our books.

### A WORD TO YOU.

A WORD TO YOU.

Green's Fruit Grower is now entering upon its twenty-fifth year. Twenty-five years is a long time for a publication to exist and prosper. We have now 120,000 subscribers, but this does not satisfy us. We are alming for 200,000. Will you, who read these lines help us to bring about this result? If each subscriber will help a little we will succeed in our efforts. Will you send us just one new subscriber? Show your paper to your neighbor. Call his attention to the premiums which we offer and to the value of our paper to every member of the family. If you will do this and will send in your own renewal subscription without delay, you will greatly encourage us in our work. Do it now. This is Roosevelt's plan. It costs us more for labor and paper than formerly, but we continue the low price of 50 cents per year.

Looking for Work.—Tramps and others who have moved through the country during the past season of activity claiming that they were looking for work and desiring financial or other aid until they could find it, must have found this a poor scheme recently, since labor has been so scarce that none of these lazy fellows could go far without finding work. It was only a few years ago that there was a scarcity of work. Many deserving men and women could not find work to do. How great the change now when so many are looking for help in various enterprises, from the farmer and fruit grower to the manufacturer and the railroad man, even to the recruiter of the army and the navy.

Corn Husking.—When I was a boy much time was occupied in husking corn by hand. This was ever a slow job, almost certain to be extended into the cold frosty weather when every part of the body was chilled. But now they have machines for removing the husk from the corn, therefore there will be no more use for husking pins, and no more husking bees, where corn is grown largely. They also have machines for cutting and shocking up corn, Surely the world is moving. cutting and shocking the world is moving.

Wire Fences.—I have been the friend I wire fences.—I have torn down miles frait fence and atone walls upon ireen's fruit farm and erected wire ences in their place where fences were besolutely necessary. With walls and alls the highways were blocked with now during the winter, but with wire ences mow does not pile up in drifts, and of late galvanized wire fencing has eteriorated in quality. The anti-rust oating seems to be thin and rust soon ttacks and eats up the wires. How is

Common People.—Who are the happical trees not over 7 to 8 feet high, transcate men, women and children? Some planted about three years. The fruit planted about three years. The fruit grew in clusters of three or four on owners of many millions, or the men of genius, the artists, sculptors, the great grew in clusters of three or four on owners of many millions, or the men of grew in clusters of three or four on owners of many millions, or the men of grew in clusters of three or four on owners of many millions, or the men of grew in clusters of three or four on owners of many millions, or the men of grew in clusters of three or four on owners of many millions, or the men of grew in clusters of three or four on owners of many millions, the sustaining its reputation as producing fruit at an early age.

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

Napoleon—"Bertram, I am not feelings ow well to-day."

Bertram—"I am sorry to hear you say that, sir."

N.—"I fear that I have not long to live." enjoy life most. You might say that the child who has the greatest number of playthings, the greatest number of fine clothes, the greatest number of delfine clothes, the greatest number of delicacles to eat, will be the happiest, but not so. Many a little urchin rudely clad may get more enjoyment with his one toy, worn and battered as it is, than the child of rich parents with a load of toys from which to take its choice. It is the same way with grown people. Those who seem to have but few enjoyments thoroughly appreciate those enjoyments, the same as the man who has few holidays thoroughly enjoys the holiday when it comes after a long interval.

### ADAM AND EVE

Adam. This pie is not like those other used to make.
Eve. Your mother was a remarkable

A. Yes, and she gave me all the pie could eat. Perhaps that's what's the matter with you.

How is that?

E. You probably ate so much of the pie that it soured your stomach.

Wintering Pedches in Nova Scotia.—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower who lives far north says that his peach trees were injured by the last winter and partially killed. New growth has sprung up near the roots and he asks how to preserve these trees the coming winter.

Reply:—I know of no better way than to draw the branches of the trees together closely with a loop of rope and hold them in that compressed shape until they can be covered entirely with corn stalks, rye

or rope and hold them in that compressed shape until they can be covered entirely with corn stalks, rye straw or other similar covering which is intended principally to protect against the wind and sun. The frost will of course, enter to the branches but not so course, enter to the branches but not so seriously. Possibly the shoots that have sprung up from the base of the tree started from below the point where the trees were budded. If so the fruit will be seedling fruit and will not be the improved fruit that the top of the tree would have borne.

A Plucky Woman.—Mrs. Sadie W. Fenton has long been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower and one of its admirers and contributors. Several years ago this lady who had several children depending upon her efforts, wrote me that the proposed to stort a local paper. and contributors. Several years ago this lady who had several children depending upon her efforts, wrote me that she proposed to start a local paper at Aurora, Ind., and asked my advice. She told me how much capital she had which I considered insufficient. I did all I could to discourage this lady from undertaking what seemed to me to be a hazardous enterprise. but she did not take my advice but began the publication of the "Indiana Reporter" in a modest way. Gradually her paper increased in size and importance and now it seems to be on the highway to prosperity, being of large size for a local paper, and well filled with interesting articles, also well patronized by advertisers. This shows what pluck will do and teaches me that we should be slow to discourage people even though the to discourage people even though the enterprise does seem venturesome.

Hawk Trap.—In reply to Otto Her-miger I will say that an ordinary raordinary rat trap or steel trap can usually be b at the hardware store for 25 cents. The traps set on the top of a high pole or post and fastened there with a chain, are often used for catching hawks, which are inclined to light upon to poles. I do not know of any other have

Bismarck and Lord Nelson Apples.—
We have grown Blenheim apple, (Lord Nelson), at Green's fruit farm for over twenty years, where it is a great favorite. The tree is a vigorous, wide-spreading, healthy grower. It bears annually large crops of superior fruit with few defects, and the fruit is of large size. It is not sufficiently acid to be a good cooking apple, but at our place it is a favorite for early winter eating owing to its mild and agreeable flavor and tender flesh. It ripens at a season when but few good apples are in eating condition, thus the fruit meets with a ready sale at higher prices than common varieties.

Many Bismarck apples were borne on

that, sir."
N.—"I fear that I have not long to

N.—"I fear that I have not long to live."

'B.—"Your words give me great pain."
N.—"They say that my wars have shortened the lives of many of my countrymen. Possibly a short life is the best after all."

B.—"Possibly, your highness."

B.—"Possibly, your highness." N.—(After a long pause and signification, get me another physician. sibly, your highness

What was Man Made For? what a plano, an organ or a cornet was made for. They were made to make music. We know what a watch, made for. They were made to make music. We know what a watch, a wagon or a car was made for. In that sense what was man made for? Certainly man was not made simply to eat, drink and sleep. The Creator had something greater than this in his mind when man was created. This is a good question for everyone to ask himself: For what purpose was I created? You were made to be helpful. Every man who labors honestly and faithfully is helpful to his fellowman. Some are more helpful than others.

Orchards in Bush Lands.—When timber lands are cut away the stumps prevent plowing and Green's Fruit Grower is asked if this is a good place for planting a young apple orchard. We have seen such orchards as these that were a success and we have seen others that were a failure owing to the springing up of rapid growing forest trees which the owner found it difficult to subdue. The result was that the fruit trees were overshadowed in many instances by the new forest growth. It is better to subdue the land the same as for any farm crop before planting the orchard. But there are many fields that have no bushy growth upon them which are covered with big rocks and many stones. Such fields as these can be planted to apple trees or other fruit trees successfully, providing they receive proper treatment. Orchards in Bush Lands,-When tim-

Give the Trees Room.—I have seen apple trees in old orchards where the branches of the different rows meet and where the ground was shaded so that the sunshine never entered when the foliage was on the trees. Trees growthe sunshine never entered when the foliage was on the trees. Trees growing so closely together cannot thrive and be fruitful. It is better to remove every other tree in such an orchard. I favor close planting, since the trees will bear many crops of fruit before they crowd each other, and when they do crowd every other row can be removed. One reason why apple, pear and cherry trees do well when planted along line fences is that they get plenty of air and sunshine and at the same time the soil along the fence line is more fertile than where the land is cultivated often.

My wife thinks the woman's department of Green's Fruit Grower is highly appreciated. She gets much information from that department. The articles there are by practical housekeepers who know what they are talking about. I am well satisfied with the value of Green's Fruit Grower to fruit growers. I am 79 years old. I have a small orchard of 85 bearing apple trees. These give us all the apples we want to use beside supplying our neighbors who buy of us. When a tree dies I replace it with a new tree though the young trees may not bear during my lifetime, but when I am gone my children will appreciate the value of my forethought in planting.—A. Vanderpool, Wis.

Those Corn Crops.—The whole world is looking with interest to the great corn crop of the Western states at this moment. People of the entire world are learning the value of corn meal as a healthful food for man and beast. No part of the world's surface yields corn as does the western and southwestern portion of the United States. There was a time when eastern farmers grew corn for feeding and for sale, but now the eastern farmers depend largely upon the western corn crop. Whether the corn crop is good or bad is always an interesting question. It is of vital importance to those who have poultry, cows, horses, sheep, swine and other kinds of live stock to feed. The question is always of importance to railroads and the owners of railroad stock, since railroads pay larger dividends when there is a good

corn crop. If you could see in one all the corn grown in the United Str you would have reason to be astonis at its magnitude.

Poverty.—We know but little of poverty in this rich and prosperous country. In India coins are issued of such small value that it requires 160 of them to equal the value of one of our pennies, or cents. In India one hundred and sixty substantial meals can be purchased for the value of one of our cents. In India the common laborer will work a long day for four cents; a skilled mason will work for ten cents per day. The girls of work for ten cents per day. The girls of India are pledged by their parents to be married when they reach the age of eleven years. There are 11,000,000 child widows in India and these widows are the slaves of their husbands' families.

the slaves of their husbands' families.

Who is a Good Neighbor?—Nearly forty years of my life were spent in the country where I was ever surrounded with good neighbors. A good neighbor is one who does not steal, one who is honest, who is pleasant and sociable, and who has it in his heart to do favors or little acts of kindness. A man may possibly be a good neighbor and yet be a profane man, but I would not like to live near a profane neighbor. A bad neighbor is one whose aim it is to vex and annoy. Such a man will keep poultry expressly for the purpose of annoying you. He lets his poultry wander into your garden, eating your strawberries, tomatoes and other garden supplies while your own poultry is confined. He will make it unpleasant for you, your wife and your children in many ways, simply to gratify his unholy spirit, and without cause. A man or woman may be good neighbors though they do not borrow nor lend. I am opposed to borrowing and lending particularly of trifles, which are easily forgotten.

### OUT ON THE FARM.

OUT ON THE FARM.

Those who live in large cities have peculiar ideas of those who live out on the farm. Such people come to think of cities as the centers of life and when they think of rural people they think of them as banished from the joys of life, living far out on the hillsides in lonely places, leading desolate lives. How far from this erroneous thought is the truth. Out on the farm to me means out of the dust, noise, bustle, worry and anxious strain, and the artificial life of brick walls and paved strets, into God's open country where man can enjoy himself far better than in the city.

Out on the Farm.—These are joyous words to many people who are confined in town or city, who are tied there by duties that do not permit their getting out where they were born, or where friends and relatives live. Out on the farm where the apples, peaches and pears hang thickly upon the trees, where vines are filled with grapes and berry rows with bright red fruit. Out on the farm where we get a glimpse of the morning and evening sun and the beautiful tinted clouds. Out on the farm where the songs of birds greet us morning and evening, where the air is

the morning and evening sun and the beautiful tinted clouds. Out on the farm where the songs of birds greet us morning and evening, where the air is pure and sweet, where neighbors are sociable and kind, and where the people are living the simple life that God intended for man.

Ventilate Your Stables.—So much has been said of late years about keeping stables warm I fear that many people have gone to the extreme and fail to ventilate. Horses and cattle can no more enjoy health in unventilated sables than can men and women in unventilated sleeping rooms. Windows and doors are better than no ventilation, but the best way to ventilate a stable is by a shaft from four to six feet square, extending through the roof down into the central portion of the stable below. My horse barn and carriage house is three stories high. The stable is on the lower floor. I had a shaft made four feet square, of inch matched boards, extending from the stable on the lower floor through the carriags house above, and through the roof over the third floor where we keep the hay, and extending from the roof six feet where it is left in the shape of a cupola, slatted so as to admit free passage of air. This shaft not only answers the purpose of ventilating the stables below during every hour of the day and night but we throw all of our hay down this shaft from the upper floor freeding the horses and cattle through a doorway into the shaft from the hay loft. Poultry houses also need ventilation.

The man behind the gun is spoken of in these days with interest and pride, but how can he compare with the man behind the plow? Think of the results of the work of the man behind the plow and compare the results with the work of the man behind the gun.

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EMBER

ittle of povf such small of them to our pennies, red and sixty urchased for

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ficial life of, into God's, into God's, enjoy himity. are joyous are confined of there by eir getting or where Out on the baches and the trees, grapes and fruit. Out glimpse of glimpse of un and the it on the ds greet us the air is the people at God in-

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My horse My horse hree stories lower floor, square, of ding from or through through where we from the hathe shape admit free of only anng the staof the day of our hay are rifloor for through an the hay d ventila-

spoken of and pride, h the man the results d the plow the work

The hand-that rocks the cradi rules the world WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

### An Old Fashioned Woman.

No clever, brilliant thinker she, with college record and degree; she has not known the paths of same. The world has never heard her name; She walks on old, untrodden ways— The valleys of the yesterdays.

ome is her kingdom, love her dower; he seeks no other wand of power o make home sweet, bring heaven near, o win a smile and wipe a tear, and do het duty day by day, her own quiet place and way.

Around her childish hearts are twined.
As with some reverent saint ensbrined;
And following her the childish feet
Are led to ideals true and sweet.
And find all purity and good
In her divinest motherhood.

She keeps her faith unshadowed still, God rules the world in good and ill; Men in her creed are brave and true, And women pure as pearls of dew; And life for her is high and grand, By work and glad endeavor spanned.

This sad old earth's a brighter place All for the sunshine of her face, Her very smile a blessing throws And hearts are happier where she goes; A gentle, clear-eyed messenger, To whisper love—thank God for her!

Shoes.—Considerable difference will be found in the wearing qualities of two pairs of shoes of the same quality and make, worn by different persons. Shoes worn continuously in the house and outworn continuously in the house and outdoors will never give as much wear as if
worn one day and left to rest a day.
It saves money to wear cheap house
shoes within doors and let the shoes
worn outdoors rest and get into shape.
Keep an old pair of shoes to wear under rubbers. The perspiration of the
feet which India rubber excites ruins
good leather. Select strong calf's skin,
and keep it well oiled in winter for outdoor wear. Low shoes are better for
house wear because they permit of ventilation. The hand is free from many of
the ills of the foot partly because of its
continuous exposure to the air.

The high heels now being n women's shoes are making Shoes.—The high heels now being worn on women's shoes are making many invalids, but the women seemingly unaware of the cause. It is similar to walking continually on an inclined plane, the organs of the body being crowded out of place. It is no wonder women become so tired from walking or standing. English women are good walkers and are strong. They wear shoes with broad, flat heels and we are told that invalidism is the exception, not the rule. Fashion is not always conducive to health or comfort, therefore we should avoid that which is injurious to us.—Harriet A. Blaisdell, Vt.

Perennial Phlox.—If any one who is a lover of flowers will send to Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., and obtain the different varieties of Perennial Phlox and give them a fair chance to grow, they will be rewarded with perpetual bloom for many weeks. We have but two colors, one a pure white, and such large heads of flowers did they bear. This year from one root of white Phlox came three large stalks of the purest lavender; some other stalks had a mixture of lavender and white. Some are yet in bloom, (October 11th) and very showy.—Mrs. L. Jennings.

Possibilities of a Roller Chair.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower: There are many women obliged to go about the house on a crutch or crutches. If they knew the comfort to be gained by the use of a wheel-chair, they would hasten to procure one. A chair for this purpose should be plain, light, but strong, with rather low back, and arms, with seat 18 or 20 inches from floor; wheels 26 inches in

### Nothing Better - Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and set a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Strupp" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it: mothers, there is no mistake about it. It sures diarrhoes, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic. softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and as the prescription of one of the oldest and the prescription of one of the oldest and set female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all drugsist throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1860-

diameter with steel tire, as that responds in short distance more readily than rubber. What springs there are should be colled under the seat. The axle should be as short as practicable to admit of passing through doorways. Many women who are unable to stand long enough to do necessary work would find such a chair a great blessing."—One Who Knows.

The water in which corned beef is cooked should on no account be thrown away. After the hot corned beef is taken from the table, to be afterward eaten cold, put it in a stone jar and pour the pot liquor over it. Keep the beef in the liquor until the last of it has been eaten. If hash is made use the liquor to moisten it in the spider.

Stewed Apples and Rice.—Peel good baking apples, take out the cores with a scoop, so as not to injure the shape of the apples; put them in a deep baking dish and pour over them a syrup made by boiling sugar in the proportion of one pound to a pint of water; put a little piece of shred lemon inside each apple and let them bake very slowly until done, but not in the least broken. If the syrup is thin, boil it until it is thick enough; take out the lemon-peel and put a little jam inside each apple, and between them little heaps of well-boiled rice. This dish may be served either hot or cold.

Salads.—To follow the heavy roast, a tasty salad may be made of equal parts of green and red peppers and celery all minced and dressed with oil and vine-

gar.
For a red dressing for the beet salad, use vinegar in which the beets have

To vary the simple salad course, chop watercress fine, dress it with oil and vinegar and garnish it with the grated yolks of hard-boiled eggs. The whites, cut into rings or dice, may also be used

cut into rings or dice, may also be used as a decoration.

Cheese balls are a delicious accompaniment for the salad course. Grate half a cupful of cheese and fold it into the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and season with salt and paprika. Form the mixture into small balls and fry them in deep fat until they are a golden brown, Serve hot.—New York "Sun."

worked to Death.—"I wish there were some ladies here to-night. I should like to tell them some things I saw in foreign countries. When you go home to-night tell your wives to thank God that they live under our bright American civilization. A few years ago I reached Brussels on a tour around the world, and I got a lace collar for my wife. I was extravagant on that occasion, but it was in a good cause. (Laughter.) It was a beautiful collar. After buying it the proprietor told me that the woman who made it had worked on it two years and had gone blind and died. I asked him how much she got for her labor and he said 20 cents a day. There are 5,000 girls working at the same class of labor for 20 cents a day. I asked a car conductor in Geneva, Switzerland, what wages he got. He told me he worked 12 hours a day for 80 cents. A cab driver told me his wages were 60 cents a day, and upon my asking why he did not go to America he said he could never save the money. This was in Naples. I said to him: 'Naples is a beautiful city,' but too much beggar; maccaroni all the time.'"

A salt ham should be soaked over night in plenty of soft water previous to boiling.

### Kitchen Cloths.

Kitchen Cloths.

There are those who fail to "respect their dishcloths" and consider any old piece of stockinet that falls to their hands good enough for this purpose, says "Tribune." It cannot be too strongly insisted that dishcloths, and, in fact, all kitchen cloths, should be made of coarse but durable material, which will bear the scrubbing, scalding and disinfecting to which they must be continually subjected. It is not an uncommon thing for careless persons who do not recognize the necessity for scientific cleanliness, but who are in other respects precise housekeepers, to use old bits of underwear or stockings for dishcloths, thinking that if these have been washed thoroughly in water they have been disinfected enough. This is a mistake. Stockinet is too close a material as well as not strong enough to bear the continual wear of the kitchen dishcloth. Buy a strong linen crash for this purpose and cut it in suitable lengths, hemming each piece and keeping them especially for this use and no other. Put a supply of dishcloths through the wash each week, replace those that have been in use with fresh ones.

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FEMEMBER I I we make here in our own large and New Jersey, the World Renowned Cornish American Finnes and Organs. We employ hundreds of skilled mechanics, and we build and sell at First Cockfuret to the general public the finnes Finnes and Organs in America. For carefiget Cornish it you don't come and Organs in America. For carefiget Cornish it you don't come to the control of the world of the Cornish it you don't come to the control of the world of the control of the contro CORNISH (O. Established Washington, N. J.

Hints to Housekeepers.

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Hints to Housekeepers.

Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread and the like.

After washing a wooden bowl, place it where it will dry equally on all sides, away from the stove.

Fruit stains on white goods can be removed by pouring boiling water directly from the kettle over the spots.

If you want poached eggs to look particularly nice, cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of a sauce pan of boiling water.

A paste of whiting and bensine will remove spots from marble.

Be very particular about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda, two tablespoonsfuls to a gallon of boiling water, makes an excellent wash to pour hot into the sink at night after you have finished using it.

A creaking hinge can be cured by the use of a black lead pencil of the softest number, the point rubbed into all the crevices of the hinge.

Corks may be made air and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffine. They must be kept down with a wire screen.

Half a lemon dipped in salt cleans copper beautifully, and a lemon from which most of the juice has been squeezed does just as well as a freshly cut one. Rinse the copper in clean, bot

ed does just as well as a freshly cut one. Rinse the copper in clean, hot water afterwards; dry and polish with

water afterwards; dry and polish with a clean, soft cloth.

Dark spots in the kitchen floor which hint of grease-spilling at a long past date, will generally disappear with repeated applications of benzine. Do not apply it when there is any light around, and set doors and windows open to allow the fumes to evaporate.

A pleasant perfume and moth preventive is made of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce. Add as much Florentine orrisroot as will equal the, other ingredients. Put together, rind all to a powder, and put in little bags among your clothes.

Grape-Juice.—For many years I have spoken in favor of the fresh juice of the grape as a most wholesome and pleasant beverage, says Farm and Fireside. It has served me as food and medicine, and my only regret has been that I could not afford, on account of expense, to use it as a daily drink for myself and family. At the present time, however, I seldom pass a stand where grape-juice is for sale without taking a glass. A news-item which was making the rounds of the papers a few weeks ago stated that even a small quantity of unformented grape juice put into a tumblerful of water containing live typhoid-fever germs will kill them in short order, although it did not seem to be settled whether this action was due to the germicidal power of the juice itself or of some preservative that might have been used in its preparation. I hope that this may be true in one way or another. For the present, with typhoid fever all around us, and with epidemics in Ithaca and other places, I would not drink suspected or suspicious water even with grape-juice in it, unless such water was boiled first. It will be safe to drink grape-juice properly put up. Grape-juice, to keep for a long time and retain all its health-giving qualities, is simply heated to above one hundred and seventy degrees Fahrenheit without actually coming to the boiling-point, and held at that temperature for an hour or two, then bottled or canned while hot, and hermetically sealed. What a blessing it would be for the people at large if they were to use such a gratifying, thirst-allaying beverage in place of the fermented drinks now so freely indulged in.

and set doors and windows open to allow the fumes to evaporate.

A pleasant perfume and moth preventive is made of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce. Add as much Florentine orrisroot as will equal the other ingredients. Put together, reind all to a powder, and put in little bags among your clothes.

Sympathy is like a chunk of ice; by the time is has melted there is nothing left of it.

No woman is ever sorry to have a neighbor move away who could never be talked about.

A woman's allowance is a target for her to see how near to it she can shoot without hitting it.

It's curious how many sizes larger a woman's feet grow on her way from the shoe shop to her home.—New York Press.

It is impossible for a mother to convince herself that a child stealer in South Africa might not happen to walk into her front yard any minute.—New York Press.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A Higher Standard.—If every fruit grower and every farmer would aim for a higher standard of methods and culture the wealth of this country might culture the wealth of this country might be increased hundreds of millions of dol-lars each year. There are many pro-gressive fruit growers and farmers, and on the other hand there are many who are shiftless and lacking in the essen-tials which lead to success. One evi-dence of the profits that might be made in fruit growing and farming is that so many shiftless men are engaged in those pursuits who still seem to make a living year after year on their farms, which are constantly declining in pro-ductiveness. No other business could stand such bad management. and such bad management.

The Sick Cow.—There are many people who do not appreciate the affection of a family for a favorite cow, or how much the welfare and prosperty of the family often depends upon one valuable milich cow. My attention has been called to this subject by an illustration in Collier's Weekly by A. B. Frost, in which the entire family is at work trying to save the life of a sick cow. The alling cow occupies the central portion of the picture; all else is for the moment forgotten by every sick cow. The alling cow occupies the central portion of the picture; all else is for the moment forgotten by every member of the family, and by several of the neighbors who have been called in to assist. A boy is mounted upon a horse ready to gallop away to the village for a new remedy. The good farmer is endeavoring to entice the sick animal to eat a hot bran mash, and his trusty wife is watching with solicitude expressed upon every feature of her face. A big porker in the background has raised his head above the confines of his pen in order to satisfy his curiosity as to what all this excitement is about. Hens, roosters and other fowls are scurrying about seemingly aware of the fact that they are of secondary importance on this momentous occasion. How we sympathize with the poor dumb beast in her affliction, and how mindful we are of the kindly ministrations of this cow in past years. We have raised her from infancy, we have watched the tottering steps of her childhood, and have gloried in the strength of her mature years. We have marveled at her docility and at the abundant supply of rich and nourishing milk, cream, butter and cheese. Is it any wonder that we shall feel the loss of the family milch-cow? The editor of Green's Fruit Grower is particularly interested in this subject since in one season he lost three valuable cows one after another, at his Rochsince in one season he lost three valuable cows one after another, at his Rochester home, through causes that could not be easily explained.

War In Apples,—Bitter warfare occurred between buyers and apple growers during the fall of 1904. Apple buyers made a desperate effort to hold the price for first-class apples down to \$1.00 per barrel in Western New York, but October 28th they gave up the battle and \$1.50 per barrel was freely offered, with the prospect of further advance. The apple buyers made it appear that the apple crop of the entire country was enormously large, whereas the facts of the case would not warrant such statements. Western New York this year has the best apples and more than any other part of the country. But few orchardists have sold apples at the low prices offered. Many have put their apples in cold storage and will not sell them until midwinter or later. Others will sell at \$1.50 per barrel and save the expense of storage, \$2.00 has been offered later.

Wages.—"Four or five years ago I was in the city of Belfast, Ireland. There I visited the York street mill, the largest linen mill in the world. I saw men hackling flax—an occupation dangerous to health by reason of the dust inhaled into the lungs. How much do you suppose these men got for that work? Three dollars and fifty cents a week. Three dollars and fifty cents a week. The same mill running wet linen looms, a stream of water running through as the material is manufactured. Those girls were dripping wet, barefooted and ankle deep in water and working ten hours a day for how much do you suppose? Two dollars and fifty cents a week."

Against the Farm.—The educational exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, while it indicates the fine growth made in higher education in this country, causes higher education in this country, causes the thoughtful citizen a regret, perhaps, that all this so-called advance in teaching is constantly leading the children of the nation away from the land upon which their fathers and their grandfathers lived, and trending them toward the cities. Our national education system does not contemplate the keeping of boys upon the farm. It is useless to talk of These thefts occur more often hear in

methods of accomplishing this most to be desired result, when our whole public school system teaches nothing of nature, of nature loving, and includes no practical training to enable the boys and the girls to get their living from the soil. Naturally they head for those opportunities where they will be enabled to apply to their advantage the knowledge they have acquired at school, and all these lie in the direction of our already overcrowded centers of industry. A radical change in our national educational methods is needed to enable us to keep the great balance of population on the farms, the condition most desirable from every point of view.

Calities where medical collegs are located. The authorities of medical colleges realize the necessity of having cadavers, for dissection by its students, of having cadavers, for dissection by its students, of having cadavers, for dissection by its students, and seemingly wink at the horrible practice of robbing graves of their dead for this purpose. I am told that medical one their way through medical schools from revenue cage they have acquired at school, and received by stealing dead bodies from received by stealing dead bodies from cemeteries, and that physicians of good standing in nearby towns have received their medical education from this means of revenue.

How to Make Money.—This is the title of a new magazine published in New When I was a plain farmer, before my ble from every point of view.

Grapes a Tonic.—Many of us know in a general way that the grape is tonic in its effects, and we have also heard of the grape cures in Austria, Hungary, and Switzerland, but we do not all know about the wonderful things that are done at these cures. People frequently go there weak, and tottering, and bloodless, and return to their nomes in a few months' time strong, and ruddy, and healthy. But this change was not affected by the eating of a small bunch of grapes daily for breakfast, The patients are given, besides plenty of brown bread, very little food of any kind except grapes. Beginning with half a pound a day, they are soon able to dispose of from five to six pounds between sunrise and sunset. In cases of extreme weakness the patients are fed by spoonfuls with the freshly expressed juice of the fruit, and it is said by those who have witnessed the improvement in certain cases, that it is nothing short of miraculous.

Good Roads.—Col. Pope said: "There is nothing that helps to build up a country so much as proper highways—roads that can be used throughout the entire year. And if this is true there is no public improvement where money can be spent to better advantage. The highways are the natural feeders to railways, and improvements on them materially increase both interstate and international commerce. If our govmaterially increase both interstate and international commerce. If our government has seen fit 'o be liberal in river and harbor work it is reasonable to expect that the building and maintenance of public highways should demand the same attention.

"All the states in the union should adopt some effective plan, so that, under skilled supervision, the public highways could be put into a condition that would insure their being passable for traffic throughout the entire year.

"I think it can be fairly said that after the agitation of the past ten years the people of this country are thoroughly awake to the importance of

the people of this country are thoughly awake to the importance good roads, and that all we need to cure the desired end is a united effort.

Apples in Boxes Instead of Barrels.—I believe that boxes are the coming packages for apples, pears, quince and other similar fruits. Why are oranges put in boxes? I reply for the reason that barrels are not as desirable packages. Fruit growers have simply got into the habit of using barrels and both fruit growers and buyers prefer barrels without reasoning. But the principal reason why boxes will be used in future is that the timber used in manufacturing barrels is about exhausted in many parts of the country. Boxes can be made during the winter by fruit growers on their farms whereas they could not make barrels. Boxes pack closer in cars or wagons than barrels. Barrels are too large; there are many people who would buy half a barrel or a bushel of apples who would not buy a full barrel. The box shown in above cut is the one used and liked best by Boston commission houses.

Romantic Eggs.—A lonely widower of forty opened a case of eggs and found in it a card stating that the eggs were packed by Mrs. Brown, a lonely widow at a certain place, giving the address. The eggs were clean, fresh and carefully packed, and as the lonely widower handled them day by day he kept thinking of the lonely widow and was finally induced to visit her. It was a case of love at first sight, therefore the two lonely people are lonely no longer.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower at Utica, N. Y., asks what can be done with a cherry tree from which the gum exudes. Our reply is that this is not an unusual thing to occur in cherry trees and results in no serious injury to the tree, so far as I am aware. I know of no remedy for it, and have known trees thus affected to remain fruitful many years after.

of a new magazine published in New York city, edited by W. G. FitzGerald, price 50 cents per year. This is an in-teresting and instructive magazine. The editor has solicited of our Chas. A. Green his experience on the farm as a in the city as a banker and on the farm again as a fruit grower, and this story of his life appears in No. 2 of the first volume. I presume that our readers can secure a sample copy by addressing Money Publishing Co., New York city.

Apples for Stock.—Those who have had time to pick up the windfall apples and are storing them where they will not freeze, will find that this fruit is relished by their cows, horses and pigs during the winter months. Do not feed too much at the beginning, but gradually increase the feed. If you cannot do more than carry your pockets full of apples when you enter the stables, giving each horse or cow one or two from your hand, your kindness will be appreciated. each horse or cow one or two from your hand, your kindness will be appreciated.

Poison in Cider.—Gréen's Fruit Grow-er has heard of some people being poisoned by drinking cider which has stood for a short time in a galvanized fron pall. Cider, vinegar and other similar products should always be stored or handled in woden receptacles.

Suicide of Genius.-Guhlke ha nia for violin playing. A wealthy lady paid his expenses while spending several years in Europe with the best teachers. Almost every moment of his hours when not eating, was spent in playing upon the violin. He had a thirsting ambition to excel, and after eight years of close application did succeed and was acknowledged to be among the world's great violinists. At the moment he received an offer of a large reward for his services he shot himself and died immediately. This teaches that man cannot devote himself exclusively and perpetually to one thing, without diversion, without becoming insane. Let those who decry amusements and recreations think of the fate of this young man. hours when not eating, was spent in playing upon the violin. He had a young man.

Forest Trees.—Many parts of the western section of this country have long feit the need of woodlands both for protection from winds and for firewood, etc. Rural people of the western states do not know what it is to live on a farm where a pole, or stick of any kind cannot be cut upon the place, but even in the eastern states the value of a little tract of woodland upon the farm is now fully appreciated, since there are thousands of eastern farmers who have not a stick of timber growing. Western farmers have learned that it is stick of timber growing. Western farmers have learned that it is not a difficult matter to plant a forest, and they find that it grows into timber quicker than they had a forest, and they find that it grows into timber quicker than they had supposed. The time is at hand when eastern farmers will have to do this same thing. There are many eastern farms which have rocky land, or low, wet land of no value for any other purpose than growing forest trees. Why not plant a young forest upon your place, or if you have cleared off the old timber, why not let the young growth spring up and make a new woodlot as it will do speedily. But usually there is no excuse for farmers not having shady groves near their houses. I do not mean that they should surround their houses with dense shade. No, they should plant these of Maple, Elm, Poplar and Ashleaved Maple in little groves or groups several rods from the house.

GREENS FRUIT GROWER POETRY

I call attention to the verses published in these pages each month. Some were written by well known poets, who are familiar with the rules of meter, measure and rhyme, while others were sent in by those who lack technical skill, but who have the poetic feeling. When I was a boy, I wrote such amateur verses. I aim to print none, but those that possess heart throbs. This gives me a chance to say that this magazine is not published for literary critics, nor for scientific savants. No, it is published for every day people, real folks, good folks, the cream of the earth.

Prices.

L. G. Heines of Michigan, writes Green's Fruit Grower that he would be glad to see more printed in regard to how the man on the farm can get better prices for his farm products and the products of his orchards, berry fields and vineyards.

Reply: This is an important question not often enough discussed. Generally it is supposed that the farmer himself is the man to decide questions pertaining to this subject, but why should not editors give more advice along this line? When I was a plain farmer, before my fruits came into bearing, I drove into Rochester one cold day over horrible roads with a big load of dressed hogs. I found that all of the buyers had agreed upon a certain price to pay for this pork and that I was helpless in regard

upon a certain price to pay f pork and that I was helpless in pless in regard Several of my pork and that I was helpless in regard to getting a better price. Several of my neighbors were in the same day, and on learning the situation, which was the one generally prevalent in the market, we discussed the matter and decided that all we could do was either to accept the price offered or take our loads home unsold. We therefore sold, feeling our helpless condition which expresses the thought of our subscriber and friend, who writes us on this subject. Here was a combination in the city of Rochester fixing the price on the farmers' products. who writes us on this subject. Here was a combination in the city of Rochester fixing the price on the farmers' products, which was probably lower than it should have been. Since the city buyers have the power to fix the price you may rest assured that they will make the price too low, rather than too high. But there is a remedy and it is this: The farmer can manufacture his products and put them in such shape as to retail at a profit to the consumer. Therefore if I had taken this load of pork home and made a superior brand of home-made sausage of a portion of it, a superior grade of home cured hams and shoulders of another portion and a superior grade of farmer's cured salt pork of the other portions and had each successive year sold this to the consumer in the city I sold this to the consumer in the city I could have made my own price for my products. The first year the farmer would have more difficulty in selling his would have more difficulty in selling his products than he would in future years for the reason that he must first make a reputation for that which he has to sell. I am now living in the city. I desire to buy superior home made sausage, hams, shoulders, etc., but cannot purchase them as none are offered by farmers. A friend of mine at my request makes a supply of sausage, cures hams, etc., and supplies them to me as a favor more than as a business deal. I have more than as a business deal. I have always claimed that the farmer should learn to peddle, but this is something that most farmers object to. I claim that every farm should have one man who is a good peddler and who can spend a considerable portion of his time spend a considerable portion of his time in the market disposing of his produce to the consumer. An old friend and schoolmate of mine comes into Rochester at least once a week, sometimes with one horse and sometimes with two and peddles his produce, such as chickens, apples, cider, eggs, etc. He has his regular customers who know him and know that his wares are as represented and they are glad to see him coming. Such questions as how to sell farm produce and how to get the best prices are difficult for any one to solve. Here is where and how to get the best prices are difficult for any one to solve. Here is where ability is required. It is easier to produce good crops than to sell them to the best advantage. I know of fruit growers who get nearly double the usual price for fruits. These men know by long experience where to find the market. They have supplied canning factories or others in years past, their fruits have a reputation for size, quality, freshness, careful packing, etc., therefore they can command more than the ordinary price.

Note: Our friend, J. A. Everitt of Indianapolis, Ind., has been doing good work showing farmers how to get bet-

dianapolis, Ind., has been doing good work showing farmers how to get better prices for farm crops and for fruits. He claims for his associates in this work number 100,000 members. announcement on opposite page showing what he has accomplished

### Write Green's Fruit Grower.

Write Green's Fruit Grower.

Please show your interest in affairs discussed in Green's Fruit Grower ty writing us, giving your views on the various subjects. When you read an article about good housekeeping, good farming or fruit growing, you are reminded of your own experience, and this is precisely what is desired. We want the experience of men, women and children. We want the experience of domestic servants and hired men who work in the field. Whatever interests humanity, interests us.

Your criticism of another is your ver-dict on yourself.

If is easy to find something go
If we suit you, tell others. If not, tell say of success, but the struggler
go a-begging for encouragement.

Get Better

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### Here is What Every Farmer in America Has Been Waiting For. Read Carefully. All Farmers' Problems Will Be Solved.

There are over 300 farm papers that tell you how to raise crops, but there is only one that not only tells you how to raise them, but how to market, so you will always get good prices for them.

There are many farmers' societies in the country that help farmers to buy cheaper and to ship cheaper, but there is only one society that tells how to set the price on your own products and to get a profitable price always.

The One Paper is

### UP - TO - DATE FARMING

The One Society is

### THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF N. A.

The American Society of Equity is a national farmers' society, non-secret, organized under the laws of the State of Indiana. Its first and great object is to secure a fair, equitable and profitable price for every crop produced from the soil, commonly classed as food and clothing supplies. It is largely an

EXPLANATION—The second row of years (1903 and 1904) illustrates the results when the new system has been in opera-tion, although not perfect, because the A.S. of E. is not completely organized. The first row of years represents crops of the same size as the second year, selected for comparison. The last column represents the increase on each of the six crops and total increase.

CROP CROP	YEAR	BUSHELS	FARM VALUE	YEAR	BUSHELS	PARM VALUE	INCREASE
CORN	. 1896	2,283,875,165	\$461,006,967	1908	2,244,176,925	\$952,868,801	\$491,861,884
WHEAT	. 1899	547,303,846	819,545,295	1904	550,000,000	550,000,000	280,454,705
OATS	. 1899	796,177,718	198,167,975	1903	784,094,199	267,661,665	69,498,690
POTATOES	. 1896	252,234,540	72,182,350	1908	247,127,880	185,346,000	113,168,650
COTTON	. 1898	11,189,205	305,467,041	1904	11,200,000	560,000,000	254,532,959
TOBACCO	1899	868,163,275	52,089,196	1904	868,163,275	86,816,275	84,726,079

Total Farm Value of 6 crops . . \$1,408,458,824

Total increase in 6 crops . . \$1,194,233,917 Pres't of Ame

J. A. EVERITT,

This table shows that six of our staple crops marketed under the new system brought or will bring farmers \$1,174,282,953 more than the same crops of equal size ever did when the speculators made the price. By keeping this up, cannot farmers do anything they want to do! Will profitable prices not solve every farm problem? This is what the A. S. of E. is doing. Its first object is largely accomplished already, but every American crop, great or small, must come within its influence. And so with corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, eggs, tobacco, etc. The work of this society and the education through the official paper have made prices and maintained them notwithstanding the large crops, and farmers have received nearly double under the new plan what they received under the old, bad system.

We cannot explain everything here. It is a stupendous problem, but extremely simple when once understood. The official paper makes everything plain and leads in on uncertain way. Over 100,000 farmers have joined the movement already, and several hundred thousand more are doing all the society recommends. This force is irresistible, but the perfect results will not come until one million farmers or more join the army that is sweeping the country for equity in pricing farm crops.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers have been greatly benefited by the A. S. of E.; but it is for the millions. Each individual farmer in America can be benefited. In fact, each one in this plan holds up the hands of the others, and the greater the number the stronger the society. Read the following letters. Such letters were never written to any other paper, and you know this, also:

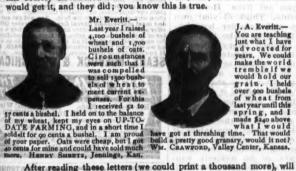
Mr. J. A. Everitt.—

Up-to-Date Farming is the best semi-monthly journal printed. It represents the A. S. of E., explains the plan and teaches how it operates. Every member receives this paper and is thus in a position to follow every move of the society, and has all advice about crops, prices, marketing, etc., and all have the same advice at the same till related in this way blind guessing at values will be at an end and certainty of prices will prevail. Also speculation in farm products will be killed, farmers will get their legitimate reward for labor and investments always. Not some years an abundance, and the next years, mortgages. Not a mere living, while a few people who handle their stuff get immensely rich.

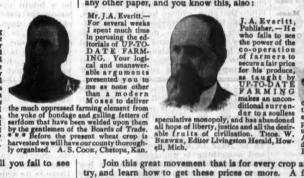
In 1903, when wheat was selling for 65 cents a bushel, this society undertook to put the price to \$1.00 a bushel and did it; you know this is true.

In July, 1904, when speculators and buyers were offering 80 cents or less for wheat, this society announced that it was worth \$1.20, and those who followed our advice would get it, and they did; you know this is true.













Publisher.— The work you have undertaken to accomplish is in its infancy yet. We have been a long while in this rut. You are almost alone try-

Join this great movement that is for every crop and for every section of the country, and learn how to get these prices or more. A farmer, anywhere in the U. S. or Canada, can belong and get the benefits if he only gets mail from the U. S. Other countries can well pattern after this society, because the farmers' troubles, their needs, and the remedies are the same the world over. After reading these letters (we could print a thousand more), will you fail to see to your interests and duty lie? There are other good papers, but there is not another one printed on earth that will guide you in the vital part of your business—the marketing and price making—as will Up-to-Date Farming, nor that will make you more than a small fraction of the money that Up-To-Date will. Therefore it is clear that no matter how many papers you take you should take this one.

The Membership Fee is \$1.00, which secures the Official Paper, Manual' Badge, a supply of Labels, etc. There are no annual dues. The money you pay is used to spread the movement. A great publicity campaign is now planned, and considering that the farmers are richer by \$1,194,283,917 this year we believe they will respond, so we can carry the campaign of education to the remotest part of the country.

If not ready to join send for further particulars.

Extra Special This is a movement to benefit all farmers equally. Therefore, those who take up the work should be paid. We will
allow you to keep \$2.00 for every ten (10) members at \$1.00, or \$6 00 for every twenty
(20) members at \$1.00, and the same commission for larger numbers, providing you use
the accompanying coupon.

# Also remember that there is not another farmers' society that helps you to get a profitable price for every crop you grow. This has the only plan under heaven that is practicable, that will bring farmers to the front and keep them there. The American Society of Equity has never made a mistake in setting prices (thanks to its complete crop reporting system), and its members have never failed to realize the minimum price recommended, which is always a profitable price. Farmers, honest now, would you not rather have a certain and profitable price for a whole year than the speculator's price that changes several times daily? To have a certainty than to depend on blind guessing? This is what the A. S. of E. brings you. The Minimum Prices Set

### Coupon:—Cut out and mail.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres. A. S. of E.:	by what appears to be up at a little than the little than the
Dear Sir: I enclose \$for.	members of
the American Society of Equity according GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. I request you to organize a local union of the A. S. of E.	to your offer in the December to send me full particulars how
Name	
Rural Route	
County	State

The American Society of Equity, Dept. G. F., Indianapolis, Ind.



rice on Your Orde

different issues, many of which he older rare is-ore 1849 I pay

OLD COINS

Two New Premiums for Green's Fruit Grower.



you can help, and it is more than likely that when he is twenty-one you will wake up to the fact that he has employment in the city, where he means to twenty in the city, where he means to start and something is going on.

On the other hand, if you have a boy and want him to stay on the farm, the concentration on earth. Have a fireflace in your content in the city, where he means to the walks as he likes to be where it is pleasant and something is going on.

On the other hand, if you have a boy and want him to stay on the farm, the concentration on earth. Have a fireflace in your and the concentration on earth. Have a fireflace in your and the concentration on earth. Have a fireflace in your the concentration on the health of the concentration on the concentration on the largest Broadway stores we stickpins which I consider attractive as gentimene's scart pins. The above photograph shows the designs of these two pins either one of which we do read a surrective as gentimene's scart pins. The above photograph shows the designs of these two pins either one of which we offer as a premium to scarch subscentration of the second and claims this premium when so cannot and claims this prin in his travels pin is a green stone and is surrective and claims this pin in his travels where he is afraid of losing his countries of the corner of the corner of which work of all going his and the corner of the parents of the par

"You sang through sunny hours, you say?
"Go then," said the ant, "and dance winter away."
When thus he had spoken he lifted the wicket
And out of the door thrust the poor little cricket.

Though this is a fable the moral is good, If we live without work we must go without food.

The Boy on the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Harriet Fletcher.

If you have a boy and don't care particularly about keeping him on the farm just work him early and late, give him no spending money, buy for him only what he actually needs. Use colored table cloths every day and keep the pretty china and silver knives and forks until the minister or some one comes to then for whom it is worth while to before

pretty china and silver knives and forks until the minister or some one comes to tea for whom it is worth while to bring them out. Give him the poorest room in the house, or he can share his room with the hired man and save making an extra bed. Always sit in the kitchen evenings; it is cheaper than running an extra fire. Then too, if you use the parlor commonly, that carpet with the gorgeous roses might get tracked over and faded, or the lace curtains torn.

Don't be particular about your personal appearance. Let father and Tommy wear their overalls as long as there is anything left to patch, and mother comb her hair back straight and twist it in a hard knob at the back of her head. Those who folow the style never do anything else. No matter if her gown isn't tidy, it's good enough to work in; if any one comes, she can change it. If your boy has a pet calf or lamb that has grown to be extra fine, and the butcher happens along and offers you a fancy price, don't wait to ask Tommy, but sell it and have it killed before he finds out about it. Then explain to him how he has kept it on feed belonging to you, but you will put half the money in the bank for him.

Don't let him go to the merrymakings around the neighborhood any more than you can help, and it is more than likely that when he is twenty-one you will wake up to the fact that he has employment in the city, where he means to stay

that when he is twenty-one you will wake up to the fact that he has employ-

The Cricket.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.

A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing Through the long sumy months of gay summer and spring.

Began to complain when he found that at home
The cupboard was empty and winter had come.

So away he set off to a miserly ant, To see if to keep him alive she would a shelter from rain, a mouthful of grain He wishes only to borrow; would pay on the morrow.

Said the ant to the cricket, "I'm thy servant and friend, But we ants never bend. But tell me, dear sir, did you lay nothing by When the weather was warm?" Said the cricket, "Not I. My heart was so light that I sang day and night."

day. Remember that you really care more for your own boy than for any possible guest you may have. Dress well and use your compsany manners always. Your children will unconsciously do the same, and a new atmosphere will be created within the home.

When your boy is young, give him some pet for his own. If in time it must be sold, let it be with his consent and with the understanding that the proceeds are his. Let him feel that something on the farm belongs to him. Give him a little plot of ground and encourage him to raise a crop of small fruits upon it. I have in mind a boy of ten, who lest year raised eleven bushels of potatoes, with a little help from his father. It was interesting to note his pride and delight over those potatoes, the way he watched the market and asked father's advice about the best time to sell.

Give the boys and yourself a genuine holiday occasionally. Teach them to appreciate the beauties of nature. Invite of the provided price of the provided provided

watched the market and asked father's advice about the best time to sell.

Give the boys and yourself a genuine holiday occasionally. Teach them to appreciate the beauties of nature. Invite the boys and girls of the neighborhood to your home and help them to form a nature study club, current event club, or something of the kind, that they may meet once a week. In this way they will learn much and the social intercourse will be a great benefit to them. Give them plenty of interesting reading. There are so many fine magazines and papers for young people to be had so cheaply, it is poor economy to deprive our children of them. And perhaps some day, almost before you begin to realize that your little boy has grown to be a man, he may come and tell you that the dearest girl in all the world has promised to share his life. You will feel a little selfish pang at first, to know that you must give to another the first place in your boy's heart. But, as he tells you of his plans for a cottage on the part of the farm father has given him for his own, you will feel a deep thankfulness that he is content to be a "country man." try man.

fulness that he is content to be a "country man."

Memories of Childhood.—Do you remember the scenes of your childhood? Yes, of course you do. Every man and woman remembers these scenes. They are indelibly impressed upon our minds and will not perish until we recline under the sod and the daisies. If these childhood memories were pleasant, were bright and sunny, they add vastly to the enjoyment of life for ever, even after we become old and our hair is whitened with age. But if our childhood days were sad and made miserable by the unwise conduct of father, mother, brother or sisters, or by adverse circumstances, the memory of our childhood home may be a blight upon our lives. Here is a lesson for parents. Think of your own childhood days and consider how important it is that you make the early days of your children happy. Possibly your home is isolated, situated far from the school, church, village or city. This you may not be able to avoid, and thoughts of this will cast no shadow upon the lives of your children, if you manage wisely. But if your house is barren of adornment, if upon the walls there are no pictures, if there are no magazines or books upon your tables, if there are no easterly windows through which the morning sunshine can throw its cheerful rays, or no westerly windows which look out upon sunsets, or if there is no sodded playground surrounding the home, and no fruit trees, grape yines or berry plants in the garden, if the children feel that the father and mother do not sympathize with their wants and feelings, you will be held responsible for these sad defects. Great is the responsibility of fathers and motherers toward their children. Indeed the children are in most instances what the father and mother make them. How many children are driven from home and made wanderers through lack of consideration and faithfulness on the part of the parents.

### flave You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo river, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous, therefore this remedy is of the most vital interest to Asthmatic sufferers.

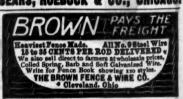
Mr. Thos. Phillips, No. 267 Middle street, Pawtuckes, B. I., writes May 9th, I thank God and the Kola Importing Co., for my eure of Asthmater I had given up hopes of getting cured. Mrs. Maggie Gardner, of Ackworth, Jowa, writes May 9th, Suffered for several years with Asthma and could get no relief, but the Kola Compound permaently cured me. Mr. C. J. Cases, Johnsonville, N. Y., writes May 5th, The Kola Compound proved a Godsend to me, as t cured me of Asthma in the worst form, and I had suffered with it from chill-hood. Mr. E. Aldrich, 851 Mill Street, Poughkeepsie, N. X., a prominent citizen, writes, hy son suffered with Asthma for seven years, doctors could do nothing for him, and to save his life advised me to take him to benver, Colo. A friend advised me to try Himalya and it completely cured him. Hundreds of similar letters have been received by the importers, copies of which they will begisd to send you.

To prove beyond a doubt its wonderful curative power the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

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Form ?

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Det

A Curiosity of Tree Growth.

The above illustration shows the growth of a tree over sign which was nailed on the tree when it was much maler. This is a curiosity of tree growth.

### A City of Millionaires.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Why should very rich men congregate so largely in one city? There are reasons that may be given, but the 'principal reason doubtless is that they desire to make themselves known as millionaires in a city of millionaires. As I recently rode through the street in New York city, known as Millionaire's Row, I had to say to myself, that many of these palaces were erected, and are being erected as monuments to the vanity of the excessively rich. Many of these men have made their fortunes in Montana, California, Colorado or elsewhere, in mines, cattle feeding, sheep raising, in stock speculations and many of them in fraudulent transactions. If these men had remained where they made their money, but few people would hear of their great success, therefore, they build palaces in New York city in Millionaire's Row, and these monuments, proclaiming their wealth, are pointed out to passersby, by managers of excursions, and by drivers of public coaches, and thus their great wealth is advertised.

As I saw these numerous exhibitions of suddenly acquired wealth I exclaimed, if on a tablet in front of each house could be written the record of this millionaire and his cruelty to others, his many oppressions of the poor and helpless, his issues of fraudulent stock, his trickery and many of his under-handed practices, the record would be interesting to outsiders. By this I do not mean that there are no rich men who have secured wealth honestiy. There are many such, and some of these men are distributing their wealth in worthy causes in larger amounts than ever befare in the world's history.

The home of Andrew Carnegie was pointed out on Millionaire's Row. It is a large brick house with stone trimmings and is surrounded by an open space planted with trees, planted and vines, as are very few of the houses on Millionaire's Row. Nearly all of the other palaces are crowded one against the other like stores on Broadway. The Carnegie grounds were planted in the night and planted the tree wherever his footste

Not all of the millionaires are located Millionaire's Row. I found several their palaces on Morningside Park, cing the Hudson river. Many of these laces were surrounded with high iron nees, such as one might expect surunding a fort or other fortification, is reminded me that many of these by rich men have reason to fear the lack of those whom they have injured.

You and I, reader, should be thankful that we can rest at night without being surrounded by a high barricading fence to keep away our enemies, or those who desire to get even with us for past injuries. I once knew a very rich man who barricaded every window in his house until it looked like a jail. I often visited this man to pay him interest on a mortgage during the years when I was in debt, and I found in each corner of his room a loaded gun. This man looked and acted as though he expected someone would break into his house at any hour of day or night.

I am thankful that I am not worth millions. I trust none of my readers will envy those who have more wealth than they can use properly, or who have wealth dishonestly acquired. Pope says "Man needs but little here below, nor needs that little long." We need something for our declining years. Every individual should look forward to the time when they cannot earn money, and should lay up a competency, but to enslave himself and to oppress innocent and helpless people in order to acquire great wealth is the greatest of mistakes and crimes.—Simeon.

The Right Man to Marry.—Many girls

The Right Man to Marry.—Many girls with sweethearts will read this, but I doubt whether one in a hundred will think that she needs advice on the subject. It is our custom to believe in our own judgment, and to think that every other girl is incapable of looking after her own affairs. Each girl believing that she knows to a fraction how much love her sweetheart has for her; she believes so until marriage, then she knows for certain how matters stand. To know what a great and wonderful mystery is Love, and how easy it is to be mated unhappliy, one has only to read the stories of the thousands of miserable husbands and wives that are spread broadcast over the world.

Marry Mr. Right, and life is sweet to you in poverty, sickness or wealth; mate with Mr. Wrong, and existence is one long sorrow.

It is possible for a girl to find pleas.

with Mr. Wrong, and existence is one long sorrow.

It is possible for a girl to find pleasing qualities in half a dozen men, and to find on better acquaintance that not one of the six is quite the sort she would care to carry. At the risk of being called a flirt, she does well to entertain no thought of marriage with a man whose habits displease her, or who has lasting faults that she could never put up with in a husband. After all, it is a simple matter to tell if a man cares for you, and if you care for him. But you cannot arrive at a proper decision unless you are calm and dispassionate.

### Fruit Growing for the Aged.

Fruit Growing for the Aged.

M. C. Goddard of New Jersey, writes Green's Fruit Grower, that he and his wife are about seventy years old, and that one of the principal joys of their lives is the growing of fine fruit on their small place. They received as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower six Corsican strawberry plants. These plants have increased, until now, they have one eighth of an acre of that variety from which they picked the past season, 1,102 quarts of fine strawberries. People from far and near came to see these large berries and the productive plants and many remarked that they had never seen such a sight before. One man said that the sight was worth coming ten miles to see. These elderly people have twenty fruit trees on their grounds, one apple, nine pear, ten peach trees and one grape vine. They give Green's Fruit Grower credit for having interested them in fruit growing, which is such a blessing to them in their old age.

Here is a suggestion for the readers of Green's Fruit Grower, who are getting along in years. In old age we must have something to occupy our minds, and to give our bodies exercise. There is nothing more healthful, nothing in which one can become more enthusiastic than in growing strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, apples, peaches, pears and other fruits; even if they have only a small lot, a city or village lot they can exercise their skill in growing many fruits. Remember that apple trees, or other large growing trees can be dwarfed so as to occupy small space by cutting back the branches each year. Never feel that you are too old to plant fruits.

Noah viewed the rising flood.

"Yes." he remarked. "I calculate

Noah viewed the rising flood,
"Yes," he remarked. "I calculate
there'll be a right smart storm, but at
least I won't meet any Russian warships."
With a happy smile he watched the
animals go in two by two.—New York
"Sun."

War Correspondent—Colonel, why do you use smokeless powder?

Japanese Colonel—So that after the first attack we can see which way the Russians are running.—Chicago Chroni-





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Gems of Thought.

We are continually closing the doors against the angels of opportunity, because they wear a garb that seems menacing or repellant to us.—Hamilton Wright Mable.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace.—Emerson.

Emerson.

A large heart with a little estate will do much with cheerfulness and little noise, while hearts glued to the poor riches they possess, or, rather, are possessed by, can scarcely part with anything till they be pulled from all.—Robert Leighton.

thing till they be pulled from all.—Robert Leighton.

Every heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world, and bettered the tradition of mankind.—R L. Stevenson. I will govern my life and my thoughts as if the whole world were to see the one and read the other.—Seneca.

Be humble for the past. Trust Him for the future. Think of thy former backsidings and tremble; think of his promised grace, and take courage.—J. R. McDuff.

God's trials, nobly borne, in obedience

R. McDuff.
God's trials, nobly borne, in obedience
to His righteous will, are the paths to
victorious triumph.—S. A. Brooke.
Trust men and they will be true to
you; treat them gently and they will
show themselves great, though they
make an exception in your favor to all
rules of trade.

show themselves great, though they make an exception in your favor to all rules of trade.

Matthew, the publican, quitted the receipt of custom and threw in his lot with poverty. Doubtless his friends, the other men of business called it a blunder. "He has forfeited his living," they said. Yes, he did forfeit his living, but he gained his life.—W. R. Huntington.

There are times in every life when the soul stands on the clear heights, and no task seems to be too difficult to the boundless enthusiasm of the moment. But what is to be done when the soul has descended into the plains, and the enthusiasm is gone, and the task remains? Only to go on bravely, trusting to the clearer vision on the mountaintop, and making faithful performance fill the place of enthusiasm. The mountain and the plain has each its place in Christian life—the mountain for the clear vision ahead, and the lowly road along the plain for the actual performance of the journey.—Sunday-School Times.

No man is the mere resultant of his past misdeeds, but each has in himself a fountain of incalculable spontaneity, and lies all open to the inundation of the moral forces of humanity and the benignant spirit of the world.—J. W. Chadwick.

Labor is Elevating.—There is no doubt that some cuits intalligent people think

Chadwick.

Chadwick.

Labor is Elevating.—There is no doubt that some quite intelligent people think it is a disgrace to work. A few days ago I was talking to a woman who had the good luok to inherit a modest fortune at her husband's' death. She also inherited a real nice son of her own and his. The son has since grown to be a man, and in company with his mother has lately made a tour of the principal countries of Europe. The woman talked yery sensibly of her experiences, so much so that I suggested that she write something for The Farmer (I am always on the lookout for something new and interesting for you), but she looked shocked and almost insulted. I suppose my mild and gentle demeanor reassured her. She saw that I was innocent of any intention to afront, so she very politely refused and in her remarks implied that she was able to support herself in lumant sideness—the same of all human she was able to support herself in lux-urious idleness—the some of all human desires. Then she told me of a friend urious idieness—the same of all human desires. Then she told me of a friend of hers who "writes things, not because she needs to, for her father is a banker. She simply has a taste for the friend who wrote. I might have been insuited myself if I had been as "touchy" as some folks, but I knew she didn't know any better. It seems to me that God must have expected each of us to use the talent he gave us. That's the impression one would get from reading the good book. Just as far as I am concerned, I have no apologies to make for trying to write. I shall endeavor to say nothing that will mislead any one or cause any to lose hope or falth or confidence in his God or his fellow creature, and if I must be relegated to the working class because of my plebian habits, why, I shall try and make the best of it.

The best place to criticise your neigh-or is in front of your own mirror.

There is more hope of a self-convicted inner than of a self-conceited saint.

Culture without common sense is a dangerous thing in the hands of a fool

The strongest evidence of Christianity is that it has survived the errors of its

Every lost soul has perished in the delusion that he would go just near enough to hell to be comforftably warm.

Nothing cools the church like a hot colding from the desk.

Many would walk with Christ if they might choose the route.

The man who is always sure that he sound in the faith is almost sure to be sound asleep during the sermon.

Some sermons are prepared by mixing a drop of sense in a gallon of sentiment; and applied by leaving out the sense.—Ram's Horn.

Can't Do It.—Most of the great things of the world have been done in the face of the cry "impossible," remarks the Saturday Evening Post, which cites some illustrations. To the minds of his generals Napoleon's plan to cross the Alps was sheer madness. From a conventional standpoint the winning of American freedom was impossible, and so were nearly all the great deeds of history that thrill us most. We find it impossible to walk around a park on a rainy night without overshoes, yet many an explorer has waded through water and lain out of doors for weeks without catching cold. If our eating departs a halr's breath from the routine we see no hope of escape from dyspepsia and other ills. We were, some of us, incredulous when we heard that a college president had proved his ability to live on 15 cents a day. Yet Thoreau lived for two years at the rate of 27 cents a week.

Good Clothes.—One of the most interesting bits of advice given out by Mr. Vreeland was that a man with \$25 in search of a job might far better spend \$20 on clothes, \$4 on shoes and the balance on a shave and a hair cut, then seek the position, than to seek it with the money in the depth of a shabby suit of clothes. That does not hit the oldfashioned idea that clothes do not make the man, but it is patent to all that Mr. Vreeland hit the nail on the head and threw out a most valuable suggestion. He also said that the employee who sought information and was always endeavoring to do more than he was hired to do is the employee to fall under the eye of the employer and to fall under the eye of the employer and be advanced. Mr. Vreeland impressed it on his hearers that they would be wast-ing time to look for an elevator to success when they could be climbing up

"That's a werry knowing animal o' yours," said a young cockney to the keeper of an elephant.
"Very," was the cool rejoinder.
"He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal critically.
"Surprisin'!" retorted the keeper.
"We've learned him to put money in that box you see up there. Try him with half-a-crown,"
The cockney handed the elephant half-a-crown, and sure enough, he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high up out of reach.

out of reach

out of reach.
"Well, that is very hextraordinary—hastonishing truly!" said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now, let's see him take it out and 'and it back."
"We never learned him that trick," retorted the keeper, walking away.

"What should a man know who has the care of horse's feet? He should have a common school education, sober, steady habits, natural mechanical ideas. He should know the anatomy of the horse's foot and leg and be able to locate any lameness or defects that may present themselves. He should be kind and courteous to both man and beast. Few blacksmiths know the anatomy of the horse's foot, though you see hundreds of signs 'Practical Horse Shoer.'"

Success must be measured by the soul.

God can use a dull tool; but a keen one would do better work.

The hypocrite will be condemned on the evidence of his own pretenses.

Each day will be bright if we take it as it comes new from God's hand.

Changes.—I have no hesitation in advising young men to fit themselves for farmers, especially when they have a liking for outdoor life in the country, but it is quite a different thing for a middle aged man with a family and little means, who has learned some trade or business and is getting a comfortable living now, to give up a reasonably sure position for the uncertainty of bettering conditions by buying or hiring land for farming purposes.



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RIA

A Novel Apple Orchard.

A Novel Apple Orchard.

Near Prattsburg, N. Y., is a queer but
rofitable apple orchard, recently seen
by the reporter of Green's Fruit Grower.

The farm comprises 200 acres of fertile
and lying on two sides of the public
and and lying a long distance on this
odd. The proprietor desired to have a

sage orchard without interfering with
is farming operations; that is, without
aking up any of the 200 acres of land.

Therefore his first step was to plant apis trees on both sides of the roadway
aming through his farm, the trees being his farming operations; that is, without taking up any of the 200 acres of land. Therefore his first step was to plant apple trees on both sides of the roadway running through his farm, the trees being planted about two rods apart. Then he planted a row of apple trees on the east, west, north and south borders of the farm; that is, he made line fences entirely around his 200-acre farm, and iwo roadway fences running through the center of the farm, composed entirely of apple trees. That is, these apple trees thus lined, would make a fence if fencing wire was strung from one tree to another. Readers will be surprised to learn that there was plenty of room on the lines of the readway and where the line fences of the farm were located for over 2,000 Baldwin apple trees. These apple trees were planted about twenty years ago and have yielded many crops of superior apples. Our reporter was told that Mr. Schofield, the owner, had paid for his 200-acre farm with the fruits from these apple trees, which had cost him nothing, but the price paid for the trees at planting, the labor expended in planting, pruning and spraying. The trees have had no cultivation, except such as was given by the cultivation near them, which was necessary in cultivating the farm crops. This year these apple trees are heavily laden with beautiful specimens of Baldwin apples.

Here is an idea that we have before suggested to the readers of Green's Fruit Grower, which is an idea that we have worked from at Green's fruit farm. There we have not only planted fruit trees along the roadsides and along the line fences, but we have planted them on the sides of open ditches and every possible place where a tree would thrive and where if the tree was not planted a vacancy would occur. Mr. Schofield, by his system, has a larger apple orchard them on the sides of open ditches and every possible place where a tree would thrive and where if the tree was not planted to apple trees alone for cherry trees, standard pear trees and plum trees do well in such locati

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FOR A DISEASE GERM THAT LIQUOZONE CAN'T KILL.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

plant this fall do not fail, after planting the trees, to bank up around the base of the trunk at least 18 inches high with good habits and must know something clean soil. This will not only hold the tree in place during winter but will prevent injury by mice. Mice are far more liable to do injury to trees located along, fence lines in the grass than they are to injure trees standing in clean cultivated ground. Therefore every year as winter approaches, trees located in the grass should be banked up with clean soil.

Men with polished pates ought to shine in society. Men with polished pates ought to shine in society.

Chief among the successful man's virtues is audacity.

The man who has the floor is supposed to stand to reason.

A crank is a man with a large hobby and a small conscience.

Kind words are pleasing to the ear, but they won't fill an empty stomach.

A woman can hold a dozen hair pins in her mouth a great deal easier than she can hold her tongue.

The man who invests his coin in a getrich-quick game seldom has to bother about making his will.—Chicago News.

so forest trees, no bushes or weeds to grow along the borders of his farm where these trees are located. The borders are carefully mowed with a scythe one or twice a year to subdue any rank growth of tree, bush or weed that might spring up. This orchard experience indicates to our readers how easy it is, how inexpensive for every owner of land to have a good orchard. These border lines need not necessarily be planted to apple trees alone for cherry trees, standard pear trees and plum trees do well in such locations.

Then think for a moment how much such a farm is beautified by such a system of planting. Can you imagine anything more attractive than a view of this farm outlined on every side by rows of fruit trees laden with fruit or blossoms. October and November are good months for planting such an orchard as is above discribed, but whatever you

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels, and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Oh, dear!" exclaimed Tommy, "I wish

must end, and fore
Asthma
Abscess—Ansemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Diseabe
Bowel Troubles
Cougha—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dysepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gail Stones
Goitre—Gout

r. That is inevitable
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Tubors—Troubles
Tubors—Troubles
Tubors—Ulcers

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflam-mation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous deblity Liquosone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

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for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Osone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

M 102 Give full address-write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test



mention Green's Fruit Gre

\$500 REWARD to anyone finding a buyer for my extra face call. Fruit and Poultry Farms, for sale at half value. Would exchange, Views and particular

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### QUEER, BUT GOOD

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Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. T.



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The Roads to Success and Failure.—
The above illustration has impressed is to be a rich widow." Youth is full of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower as a truthful representation of two roads, one leading through discouragement to success; the other more inviting at the start, more easy to travel, leading to failure and disaster. Pictures like this teach stronger lessons to young people than hooks, essays or sermons. Some one tells of a father who, on being asked if his son has selected his profession replied: "Oh, yes, John has decided to

gazing wistfully at the broad paths of ease, turning his back on the rougher paths of opposition, competition, hard work and discouragement. And yet the rocks and obstructions in the path of success are precisely what every young man needs to develop character. Many parents desire to remove these obstructions, making the pathway to success easy, but in so doing they injure the chances of the success of their sons and daughters.

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Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled at once. Individual checks will not be accepted. Whe all remittances to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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Down to Uncle Bill's.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. E. Dornbusch.

Me an' Jim went fishin'
Down to Uncle Bill's,
Where there's lots o' fishes,
'Nough to fill your wishes,
and a good place to swim,'
Where there ain't no beach,
Where folks are always passi
A rubberin' an' a gassin'.

Uncle Bill's a bachelor,
Livin' all alone
In a little shantle,
Like some widdered grannie;
An' we ain't a-wonderin'
Why he's there alone,
Fer no wimmen folks, we know,
Would near those brush broom whiskers
go.

But if his chin ain't as smooth
As a horsy race track
He's just as good to us
An' makes as big a fuss
When we boys come out there
Fer to have a time,
As the guineas an' the geese
When they spy us off apiece.

An' me an' Jim made out
What we're goin' to do
When we grow up to be
Like Uncle Bill, you see;
With whiskers on our chin,
We're goin' out there
To live with old Uncle Bill
If he keeps on batchin' still,

### A Little Girl's Letter to Green's Fruit Grower.

It only takes a few moments longer to things right, and it pays in the end.

Never contradict older people, even if you know you are correct. Convince them by your actions and they will soon see that you are right. It is actions, not words that reveal character.

Do your very best at all work, and with all your might.

Never be a braggart, but do not fail to acknowledge praise when it is justly given you, for ignoring it becomes ob-noxous to people.

Be calm, not hasty, in everything you

Children, be obedient to your parents, they know what is best every time. Even if their ways do not always agree with yours, it will turn out right, if you are obedient. It may cause you to change your plans sometimes, but they mean it for your best.

Never do anything behind your par-ents' backs. Ask their advice in every-thing. They are your best counselors and advisors.—Verna S. Hertzler, Bloom-ington. ington, Ill.

### Some Apple Dainties.

As good fortune has vouchsafed us an apple year some receipts for their use in cooking will be accepted. It is an actual sin to give the family stewed apples until they loathe the sight of the fruit. There are numberless ways of cooking them. These are a few: Indiana Apple Custard: Pare, core and quarter some tart apples. Stew gently without breaking. When cool serve with a custard made of one pint of new milk, beaten yolks of two eggs, sugar, vanilla, and a tablespoonful of flour or corn starch.

flour or corn starch.

Pippinella: Core a dozen sour pippins. Place in a baking pan. Fill the center with a mixture of sugar, butter and a pinch of cinnamon. Serve rather

cool.

Jellied Apples: Pare and cut in large pieces some rather tart apples. Stew gently till quite done. Set away to cool. Dissolve some Cox's or other gelatine, say two tablespoonfuls or, according to quantity of fruit, sweeten and flavor with lemon. When this is cold, having dissolved gelatine in boiling water pour over apples and allow them to stand until jellied. Serve with sweetened cream.

### Five Dollars for a Life.

Five Dollars for a Life.

We will accent \$5.00 for a life subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. Why not accept this \$5.00 for life offer? It will save you the trouble of renewing your subscription each year, which comes around so often.

You may select anyone of Green's books on Fruit Culture, Green's Poultry Keeping Book, or one of the premiums offered for one year subscriptions in this issue, naming it. When you send your \$5.00, we will send it to you.

With Interest.—"Mary," said the invalid to his wife, when the doctor pronounced it a case of scarlet fever, if any of my creditors call, tell them that I am at last in a condition to give them something."—London "Tit-Bits."

"Be inspired by the belief that life is a great and noble calling, not a mean and groveling thing that we are able to shuffle through as we can, but an elevated and noble destiny."—Morley's Life of Gladstone.

Bill's.

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VAN DEMAN PAPERS

DECEMBER

COMPARISON OF APPLES.—THE BIGGEST FRUIT SHOW ON EARTH.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, the associate

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, the associate editor of Green's Fruit Grower, recently visited the world renowned exposition at gt. Louis. His visit was timed so that he would be there when the exhibit of apples was at its height. The following is his report in substance:

I saw at St. Louis the largest display of apples that has ever been made, there were apples from almost every section of our own country and also from other parts of the world. Two acres of floor space were occupied by this display of apples besides that devoted to other departments of horticulture, there were cranberries from Canada and other of the colder sections of our coun-There were cranberries from Canada and other of the colder sections of our country, representing the fruits of the arctic regions, for they grow as far north as any edible fruit. I also saw pineapples and bananas from Florida and Mexico, and other fruits that thrive in the tropics. The eastern and western states, in fact all those between the two oceans exhibited here the products of their orchards, vineyards and berry fields for examination and comparison. Such

orchards, vineyards and berry fields for examination and comparison. Such friendly contests bring out points of interest exceedingly valuable.

The apple exhibit was the crowning feature of the entire fruit show. It was, however, a commercial exhibit, largely, and less an exhibit of large numbers of varieties. There were some rare varieties shown, but the bulk of the apples were those most commonly seen in the markets of the world. The exhibit may be called a contest between the far east, the far west and the central part of North America.

That our country excels all other parts

That our country excels all other parts of the world in apple production both in quality and quantity is generally conceded.

Texas did far better than might be expected and the best of all the gulf states, which are scarcely within the apple growing region of America. In the northern part of Texas are sections fairly well adapted to apple culture. Their apples do not keep long nor are they of the highest quality nor as handsome as those from the north. A part of Canada's exhibit represented the extreme northern section. Ontario is identical in soil and climate with New York and Michigan, which are two of the best apple growing states. Northern Canada should not be expected to grow many apples, yet in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward island there are many fine orchards, and in Winnepeg some little progress has been made. New York apples were extensively displayed, the varieties being largely Baldwin, Northern Spy. R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, etc., and many of these were of the 1903 crop held in cold storage. Ben Davis was small and lacked high color. Winesap was not shown. Connecticut made a creditable apple show of the same general character as those from New York but in smaller quantities. Michigan clso made an exhibit similar to that of New York but not so large. Minensota made a fine display of apples. Wealthy, a child of that state, was the leading variety. It is good to eat no matter where grown. They were not so large as those from tother states but were highly colored and of good quality. Many Russien. A REPORT OF THE STATE EXHIB-ITS. of that state, was the leading variety. It is good to eat no matter where grown. They were not so large as those from other states but were highly colored and of good quality. Many Russian and other hardy apples were shown from Minnesota. Wisconsin in its attractive apple exhibit showed Wolf River, which exceeded all other varieties in size and beauty. Next came McMahon, which is as handsome a creamy white as Wolf River is in its gay red stripes. N. W. Greening showed well, being of large size and symmetrical, roundish shape, and pale green color. All these are native seedlings of Wisconsin. Iowa showed a larger range of varieties. In Southern lowa are some of the best apple lands in America as the exhibit showed. All classes of varieties succeed there. Iowa had the largest number of varieties and the most nearly correctly named of all competitors. Jonathan and Grimes were not large but highly colored. Nebraska made a fine exhibit, similar to that of Iowa, which is not strange, since the climate and soil of the two states are aimost identical. Kansas made a fair display, but in size, color and quality was below the standard for that state. Jonathan, Grimes, Ben Davis and others of their types were similar to those of neighboring states. Indian Territory and Okiahoma had small but good exhibits. The display was chiefly of Ben Davis, Winesap and York Imperial. These apples were lacking in long keeping quality and in the highest flavor. Jonathan and

Grimes were fully ripe there in October. Arkansas made a fine show of apples, the varieties being about the same as from adjoining states. Arkansas (Mammoth Back Twig), Jonathan, Winesap, Ben Davis, Gano and Biack Ben Davis were there. Missouri had a large apple display. It was well managed and covered a large list of varieties. The character of the fruit was similar to that from Arkansas. Ben Davis and Gano reach their highest size and best quality in that region. A large table of York Imperial from Missouri was the finest I have ever seen: I can almost say the same of their Jonathan. The quality of both was excellent. Illinois made one of the best apple exhibits. It was extensive and of good character. Jonathan and Grimes led. Ben Davis, Gano, Willow and York Imperial largely were shown. Indiana was well represented but not so largely as Illinois, but the fruit was of similar character. Jonathan and Grimes were the two best apples from that state for family use and fancy market and York Imperial and Ben Davis for the general market. Virinia, West Virginia and Tennessee all displayed good apples. Their general character was similar and averaged well up to that of the central states and about the same varieties were shown. There are good apple lands there, especially in the mountain sections. Montana made a small exhibit of varieties adapted to a cold climate, such as Wolf River, Wealthy, McIntosh, which were of the largest but of good quality and flavor. Idaho's apples were among the best on exhibition but small in quanity, The same was true of New Mexico. Colorado had more apples in amount and of the same general character. I saw nothing in the building that surpassed them in beauty, in fact, that equaled the apples from the Gunnison county in Western Colorado and from the San Juan region which is on the southern border of that state. Such Jonathan one never sees in central or eastern states. The coloring was gorgeous yet delicate. Even Ortley was tinted with red as we often see Yellow Belliflower. Here Baldw

Kissing a Fine Art.—"Oh, yes," said the professor, in answering to the reporter's question, "this is what we call a kissing school. Don't pucker up your lips. Allow them to remain in natural repose. Don't push your mouth against your wife as if you were going to knock her teeth out. When the lips are forced together the teeth comes in contact with the lips and forms a resistance which is decidedly unpleasant. The lips should just meet, and there should be just the slightest pressure. Then a little playful motion of the lips by the kisser and the kissed sends through you a thrill that is unction to the soul itself. When you can do this you will be an accomplished kisser. Of course, there are other and more advanced stages in the art of kissing. There is that delicious, lovable, abandoned kiss that Mary Anderson gives to Ingomar when she plays Parthenia. Kissing can be made more effective and much more delicious by assuming certain attitudes, such as the actresses assume.

Some men go West and get covered

Some men go West and get covered with honor, while others get covered with a pistol.

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With barrel, \$2.00 extra.



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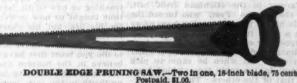
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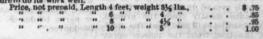




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The Effect of Water Pressure.—It is a remarkable fact, says an English paper, that the very means of life may be the cause of death. A whale may be drowned, and now a scientist tells us that there seems to be a peculiar fatality among fishes. After reaching a certain depth of water, the swimming bladders become distended by the pressure of air, and the fish literally explode. Too much of one's native element may bring about most disastrous consequences. A sudden change of air from one density to another may cause the rupture of a blood-vessel, and a too sudden change of temperature has produced like results. Extremes of all sorts are not only very injurious, but are likely to prove fatal, especially to organisms that are not in the enjoyment of robust health.

Spiders have four pape for spinning.

The ordinary house fly as a most devent pines wall in little valleys all clothed in tall grasses. There the smaller and darker deer moves on velvet hoofs noise-lessly, and seeing you, vanishes silently or with a low snort, seeking rather to The ordinary house fly is a most dan-

Spiders have four paps for spinning their threads, each pap having 1,000 holes, and the fine web itself is the union of 4,000 threads. No spider spins more than four webs, and when the fourth is destroyed they selze on the webs of others. A single female house-fly produces in one season 20,080,320. A wasp's nest usually contains 15,000 or 16,000 cells. A queen bee will lay 2,000 eggs daily for fifty days, and the eggs are hatched in a few days. A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state; in a hive from 30,000 to 40,000 bees, Every pound of cochineal contains 70,000 insects boiled to death, and from 600,000, to 760,000 pounds are annually brought to Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes. 2,000 slikworms are required to produce one pound of silk; but it takes 27,000 spiders to produce one pound of web, The river Rhine carries to the sea every day 145,980 cubic feet of sand or stone.

The ordinary house fly is a most dangerous as well as annoying creature. In its daily waik of life its six small legs get into thousands of places where the disease germ lurks and so infinite-simal are these that when the fly moves millions of them are attached to his legs. When he alights on food or person some willions of them are attached to his legs of these are dislodged and find their way into the human system. There is no doubt that should the fly be exterminated the human race would be much benefited.

Thoreau, the American philosopher, made his shelter with his own hands; put into it good work and true, so that it was what it was meant to be, a shelter from the cold and rain, and a store-house for his roots and beans and scanty furniture. There he studied hard, and put his brains to their natural use, got awakened from the lethargy of town life. "Why should we live with such hurry and waste of the season and scanty furniture.

Small Things, But Good Work.—Some of the most beautiful colors used in dyeing are produced by subjecting lichens to bacterian fermentation; and the fermentation of stable refuse yields an even heat, which is extensively utilized in the manufacture of white lead, in the growing of mushrooms and cultivation of early vegetables. The utilization of bacteria, and similar organisms, in the operations of baking, brewing, and the production of wine and vinegar, is familiar to every household. While bacterian fermentation or putrefaction is an essential part of the process which fits dead organic matter to become food for plants, the former appears to be an incidental source of one of the common practical difficulties encountered by the farmer and horticulturalist, vis.: the tendency of the soil to become sour. Small Things, But Good Work.

An American opossum is one of the most curious animals living in the United States. A cage of them in a show window near the "The Field and Farm" office has attracted a good deal of attention all winter. It is the only animal that carries its young in a pouch, like the kangaroo. It can feign death perfectly and is remarkable for hanging by its tail like a monkey. It has hands resembling those of a human being. Its mouth is liberally furnished with teeth. Its eyes are like those of a rat and it hisses like a snake. An American opossum is one of the

Bird Experience.—It was a kind-hearted farmer in the Michigan fruit belt, says the Chicago "Post," who turned the nozzle of the insect spraying hose away from a plum tree in which a robin with an appealing eye had its nest. The husbandman used the hose on all his other plum trees, but when he came to pick his crop, lo, the robin tree yielded fourfold that of the others. The kindly farmer saw a great light and now says it would be well if every plum tree bore a robin's nest.

sloughed off, pretty much as they had rotted or sloughed along. No temple's very last the robin did not eat largely of the pests which preyed on his plums, for the robin gleans mostly from the ground, but the scientist will add that the sparing of the tree from the poison spray made it the dining table of hundreds of birds which like insects, but do not wish them served with poison sauce. One songster is worth two sprayers as a destreyer of noxious insects. Learn of the Michigan man and be wise, all ye tillers of the soil.

Deer.—With the binck-tail, the least common deer of this section, everything is different. Look for him in the open meadows of the mountains, where the

Thoreau, the American philosopher, made his shelter with his own hands; put into it good work and true, so that it was what it was meant to be, a shelter from the cold and rain, and a store-house for his roots and beans and scanty furniture. There he studied hard, and put his brains to their natural use, got awakened from the lethargy of town life. "Why should we live with such hurry and waste of life? Let us spend one day as deliberately as Nature. And he spent many days, and nights too, in thinking, and watching and preparing the soil of his mind for new growths. No exotics, but rare mountain and moorland blossoms were his, of rare fertility and quality. And he read—read to some purpose, without interruption and rude shocks. "Books must be read as deliberately and reout interruption and rude shocks. "Books must be read as deliberately and reservedly as they were written." He gave days to the sentences of great men, until he knew the men as friends, understood their ripest thoughts, gauged their wit, and glowed under the light of their inspiration. "Having learned our letters we should read the best that is in literature;" he bemoans that "the best books are never read even by those who are called good readers. . . Shall I hear the name of Plato, and never read his book? As if Plato were my townsman and I never saw him—my next neighbor, and I never heard him speak, or attended to the wisdom of his words."

or attended to the wisdom of his words."

All the beauties he fed upon in that solitary wood—sounds of the animals, the birds, the trees, were tuneful rondos, pastorales, fantasias, fugues, and serenades. Thoreau exclaims, with fiery indignation, "Is it the intention of law-makers that good men shall be hung ever? Are judges to interpret the law according to the letter and not the spirit?

They talk as if a man's death was a fallure, and his continued life, be it of whatever character, were a success? These men (namely Brown and such), in teaching us how to die, have at the same time taught us how to live. I plead not for his life, but his character—his immortal life. But some men never die, because they have never lived. In order to die you must first have lived. I don't believe in the hearses and plumes and funerals that they have had. There was no death in the case, because there had been no life; they merely rotted or sloughed off, pretty much as they had rotted or sloughed along. No temple's veil was rent, only a hole dug somewhere." He could plead the case of a good, honest man as few had the power or nerve to do.—S. E. Saville, in "The Booklover."

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The above illustration is from a photograph showing the lazy streams along the Florida East Coast Railway. These are near the winter resorts, and are frequented by fishermen and hunters.

Boer War at the World's Fair.

Boer War at the World's Fair.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The
Boer war is the best show at the St.

Louis exhibition. It is really wonderful.
Cronje and the real generals and soldiers
take part. There are three sham batties and the firing from the cannon can
be heard for miles. The horses and men
fall apparently dead. The horses are
splendid, for they lie so still and stiff,
only once in awhile if some fly gets too
bothersome you can see a tail move.
After the battle they pick up the Jead
and wounded and put them in the Red
Cross ambulance. One horse gets wounded, and limps so long that every one
thinks he has really hurt himself failing, when at a signal he gallops off, safe
and sound. Another horse leaps over a
precipice twenty-five feet high, and
lands with his rider in a stream of water.
Then there is another horse which Then there is another horse which dances in perfect time to the music. There must be nearly two hundred horses. I just wish you could see it.—

horses. I just wish you could see it.—Subscriber.

Orchard Fertility.—Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: A well known and successful orchardist says that the supply of humus which is necessary to the orchard will become depleted if crops are taken from it unless the trees are very young and if the soil is thin, this must not be done at all.

He also adds; that barnyard manure will add nitrogen, if it is needed, which can be known by the stunted growth of the new shoots, also by the yellowish appearance of the leaves, and falling earlier in the season than is usual to healthy trees; but it does not supply the needful potash, which the apple tree consumes more largely than any other ingredient of manure.

Phosphoric acid is the next element which he claims is important, also that benefit may be derived from any ordineary wheat fertilizer, but by far the greatest improvement is shown by the use of much more potash and little ammonia in the fertilizer selected.

Of the potash salts, muriate is most frequently employed in fertilizing this variety of fruit and can be bought from large dealers and manufacturers of fertilizers in car lots, by the ton, or single bags of 224 lbs, each.

Although the farm orchard is seldom made the subject of experiment, specialists in horticulture are constantly experimenting in regard to improvement in color, firmness and long keeping.—E. A. Beason.

Apples Kept Seventeen Months.—A. J. Forsythe, of Ninevah, Ind., has sent to the News an apple gathered in October. 1901. It is of the Gravesteen variety. of which he has two trees. They are hardy and good bearers. He gathers the apples in October and puts them in barrels until cold enough to put away for the winter. Then he puts them in other barrels, with about four inches of dirt on top, and covers with planks so us to the winter. Then he puts them in other barrels, with about four inches of dirt on top, and covers with planks so us to keep the dirt dry. About the first of April the apples are taken out of the barrels and placed in the cellar. In this way he can keep a harvest of apples until the harvest of the next year. Forsythe thinks his way of burying apples is the best way to keep all varieties of apples. He would like ta know if there is another apple which has kept as long and is as sound as the sample here described. "I remember watching a flock of crows when I was a boy and I noticed that all of the crows were feeding one of their number. I said to my father: 'Now, he is the king crow, for all of the others are feeding him?' 'No,' replied my father, 'that is not the king crow, but a blind crow.' We may learn a useful lesson from the crows.

Bill—"Do you think betting is wrong?".
||||-"Well, the way I bet generally is."
-Tonkers "Statesman."

Sermons Boiled Down.

Laziness always lays the blame on A shadowless world would be a sunless

Kindness is more convincing than

There is no sanctification in self-satis-

Watching the clock is but wasting the

Forget justice and you will find judg-A godly man is the man who does good

A gody man is the man who does good to men.

A half-hearted servant always has a hard hearted boss.

Correct opinions cannot straighten crooked practice.

Some people think they have fallen from grace if they forget to grumble.

A man's moral measure may be known by the things that move him to mirth.

The wise are those who learn from the follies of others as well as their own.

The mind that bears ripe fruit always bends so that a child can pick it.

To-morrow often shows that we have been begging off from the best things of to-day.

When hatred has a long time lease on the heart no one is much deceived by your hanging out the 'dear brother!'' sign on your lips.

Housekeeper or Nurse Wanted.—A foreman of Green's fruit farm, living 12 miles out of Rochester, N. Y., desires to engage the services of a helpful woman who could look after the children and help elsewhere when called upon. An unmarried woman is desired, but could accept husband and wife, giving both employment. An elderly woman preferred who is motherly, intelligent and one who wants a good home in the country. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

People break down, not so much from hard work as from their mental attitude toward their occupation, or from some other unwholesome state induced by environment. If you love your work, and understand the higher law of being so as to draw a constant supply of strength, you can labor untiringly. If you are engaged in work distasteful to you, either change your business or change your attitude toward it. "If you cannot realize your ideal, you can idealize your real," says a preacher who is also a philosopher.—II, L. Manning.

What a grand power is the power of thought! And what a grand being is man when he uses it aright; because, after all, it is the use made of it that is the important thing. Character comes out of thought; or rather thought comes out of character. The particular thoughts are like blossoms on the trees; they tell of what kind it is. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is "—Sir Raleigh. Raleigh.

The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy and invincible determination,—a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it.—Sir S. Powell Buxton.

Evolution.—As there is an evolution on the physical ride of things, so there is an evolution c.1 the mental side of things. And as physical forces have played for centuries upon matter and gradually worked up to one giant realization—man—so mental forces have played upon facts for centuries and produced another gigantic realization of the Word.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 804-17 Winthrop Building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

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HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

I am going to Florida. What should ter on Maszard stocks than on Mahaleb I attempt to grow there to bring the set returns?—L. L. M., Canada.

Reply: There are many who are determined to go south or thinking of doing so, in order to escape the severity that it would recommend more to Florida to be far enough south, for there are good places to live in other southern states. Yet there are many rice sections in Florida for northern people to live and that very comfortably. I have been at some of their homes and talked with them about the change they made by coming south. For the most part they were satisfied, although there have been many millions of doil lars lost by just such ventures. The closes have nearly all been by risking the interest of the southern the danger limits; that is, where frosts the southern the danger limits; that is, where frosts the southern the consige trees with slats, boards or tents is too costly and troublesome to be practical. Protecting by burning logheaps is practical in some cases.

In northern Florida the southern type of the southern type of the state.

In the southern part there is almost size too cocur within longer or shorter periods. In such places other crops should be grown, at least quite largely. Covering the practical. Protecting by burning logheaps is practical in some cases.

In northern Florida the southern type of the southern type of the state.

In the southern part there is almost site too costly and troublesome to be practical. Protecting by burning logheaps is practical in some cases.

In the southern part there is almost site too continue the some look of the southern type of the state.

In the southern part there is almost she central part of the state.

In the southern part there is almost she central part of the state.

In the southern part there is almost with the some loss of time in coming into the produced there is large and hand of them pay except the lemon, and lof them pay except the lemon, and lof them pay except the lemon, a

worked very easily, being sandy and very loose.

I have some apples that were put in good barrels and headed up, but they were left where they got frozen and I have left them alone and am afraid they are ruined. What shall I do to save them or are they worthless?—A. A. C., New York.

Reply:—It is probable that A. A. C. is not the ony one who has been caught by the cold weather and had his apples frozen. In this or any other case where the apples have been slightly or even severely frozen they are by no means worthless. If they are in barrels or other close packages they may possibly be entirely saved by keeping them closed and laying on the ground and then covering with straw several feet deep. If the ground is frozen it will not matter much, but that which is not frozen is better. If covered with snow it should be scraped off before laying down the apples. The natural warmth of the earth will finally thaw out the apples, but very gradually and may not be seriously hurt. If they are put in cold water or in a very cool and damp cellar they will also thaw out gradually. In any case the barrels or boxes should be left just as they are until the thawing is fully completed.

If apples that have been frozen and after thawing are soft they may be made into cider by pressing without grinding. I have tried this plan with good success. The cider will be very rich and good if the apples are of good quality, and the flavor very pleasant.

A reader in Northern Maryland is a planting a commercial cherry orchard and wants to know what varieties will be best for market, also what age the trees should be. He can get good yearlings on Mazzard stocks. Is that the stock or the Mahaleb?

Reply:—As he lives in a region where the sweet cherries grow and bear abundantly and are not much affected with rot I would advise planting at least some of that class. All varieties of the sweet and heart cherries do much bet-

fruit grower. Orange trees are rarely touched and the same is true of the pomelo, lime, lemon and kumquat, and all of them pay except the lemon, which is imported from the Mediterranean countries too cheaply to leave American growers much, if any, margin of profit. In the extreme southern regions, as along Biscayne Bay, the mango, Avocado and other really tropical fruits do well. The pineapple covers a somewhat larger territory. Of annual crops there are grown and shipped in winter and early spring large quantities of tomatoes, snap beans, peppers, egg-plant, etc.

In any place there one must be willing to risk big fertilizer bills; for the ground is nearly all very poor. It is worked very easily, being sandy and very loose.

I have some apples that were put in good barrels and headed up, but they were left where they got frozen and I have left them alone and am afraid they are ruined. What shall I do to save them or are they worthless?—A. A. C., New York.

Reply:—It is probable that A. A. C. is not the ony one who has been caught to leave American good to the Kieffer pear, in view of the fact that there are large numbers of trees already planted and the poor quality of the fruit.—J. C. I., Illinois.

Reply:—Southern Illinois is one of the fruit produced there is large and handsome, if the trees are at all proper-ly treeted. While there are many orchards that contain more or less of this variety in that section and all over the fruit at paying prices for some time to come, if not always. This matter will be governed by the law of supply and demand, as others are. When prices get too low planting and care of the trees already planted will slacken. The good grades will still bring profitable returns. Like other standard articles, the Kieffer pear in view of the fact that there are large numbers of trees already planted and the poor quality of the fruit.—J. C. I., Illinois.

Reply:—Southern Illinois is one of the fruit.—J. C. I., Illinois.
Reply:—Southern Illinois prowing Kieffer pears.
The fruit produced there is

M. E. Dande

Bones.—To reduce bones to fertilizer without the use of acid takes time, but for the home garden or for window plants is well worth waiting for, says "American Gardening." Put in a barrel six inches of soil, then a closely packed layer of bones, and cover these with wood ashes and wet with liquid manure from the stables or with house slop. Repeat the layers as there are bones enough until the barrel is full. Cover with soil, rounding the surface, and strew thickly with clover or grass seed, or plant the top with some quick growing spreader that will knit the soil together as a cover that will not let through more moisture than is needed. If the barrel is painted, it can stand in the corner of the garden and be a thing of beauty while the work of disintegration is going on within. In a year's time empty the barrel, and, spading the contents together, make into a heap, patting the sides close, and let it stand for a month, then use when it is wanted. The material will be rich in potash, and phosphoric acid.

How Letters are Lost.—The dead-letter

How Letters are Lost.—The dead-letter office of the United States receives 6,000,000 letters, written by almost as many different people and failing to reach their intended destinations owing to imperfect direction, or lack of stamps, etc. If you get no raply to letters you may know the reason. The safe way is to have printed letter heads with state and post-office printed return, as many forret to give post-office and state.

If we suit you, tell others. If not, tell

Consumption Book 200 PAGE MEDICAL

BOOK



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New discovery. No obnasions springs or pada. Automatic Air Ceshion. Single specific s

WATCH & CHAIN FREE tob is American movement, latest style, token blated. It size, very thin and sur-anteed. Sell 20 packages of BAUINE at 10 cents each, return the money. We send watch, Chain and Charm at one postpaid. We trust you with BLUINE 2,000,00 was token premium. BLUINE MFG. CO., 144 Mill Street CONCORD JUNCTION, MASS.

Goitre Cure.—A friend has been cured of Goitre at home. I will send her re-cipe for 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

# RUPTURE



MONTHS FREE









SOME UP TO DATE FASHIONS.

For the convenience of the ladies in a homes of our subscribers we have de arrangements with one of the largard and most responsible manufacturers patterns to offer some of their reliapatterns at the nominal price of 10cm. We have tested these patterns d take pleasure in recommending on to our readers.

The quantity of material required the medium size is 9 yards 27 inches, 5¼ yards 44 inches wide, or 4¾ yards ches wide with 2¾ of silk of 1¼ yards oth for facing.

4873 Misses' Rain 12 to 16 yrs.

4878 Shirred Surplies Waist, 32 to 40 buai.

MAN & MAN

4874 Circular Skirt

Flounce, 22 to 30 waist,

4878 Shirred

The quantity of material required medium size is 11 yards 21 inches yards 27 inches wide or 5% yards 44

quantity of material required dium size (12 years) is 7½ yards s 32 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide ds of all-over lace and 28 yards

e quantity of material required nedium size (14 years) is 4½ yards wide or 3 yards 38 inches wide.

ne quantity of material required nedium size is 4½ yards 21 inches yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards i wide with 1½ yards of all-over vest and collar.

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CEMBER

been cured nd her re-reen's Fruit

OLD



Appliance very. No obnession pads. Auto-Dushlon. Blads vs. the broken ON TRIAL.

ery thin and market of BLUIN n the money, We d Charm at once, with BLUINE other premiums TION, MASS

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Every me chanics have a copy of the largest stock in the ir command. I command the command the command the command the very best chanics Cata

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476—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2½ yards 21, 2½ yards 27 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

To get BUST measure put the tape leasure ALL of the way around the ody, over the dress close under the ms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Roches-ter, N. Y.



Number z of the above photographs gives a view of the stone-house at Green's fruit farm. Notice that the two children on the front gate posts look as though they were a part of the architecture. They are the editor's two grandchildren. Number z represents the approach of the grandchildren and their friend into the editor's grounds to have a good time. Number z is a photograph of the same grandchildren giving the pet horse a nibble of grass. This horse has a history, but we have no time to tell about her here. The 4th photograph shows in the baby wagon the editor's youngest grandchild and his attendant.

About Wintering Apples.

About Wintering Apples.

Many conditions aside from varietal characteristics influence the keeping quality of apples, among which are the soil of the orchard, whether it be in sod or cultivated, weather of growing season especially of latter part of it, presence or absence of fungl, degree of coloration of fruit, size, ripeness, manner of handling, and kind of storage, says New York Experiment Station Bulletin.

Baldwins grown on sandy or gravelly soil ripen earlier, must be picked earlier and have a higher color than those grown on clay, but they do not keep so well. Apples grown in sod attain a higher color and keep longer than those grown under clean culture. Ordinarily, apples keep better when the season has been dry rather than when wet, and when the month of October has been cool rather than warm. The character of the weather has much to do with the next factor presence of fungl, for a warm, moist season is favorable to nearly all the fungous diseases of the apple; and a scabby apple or one infected with any of the rots is a very poor investment for the storage man. Indeed, only prime fruit ordinarily should be stored; for No. 2 fruit not only yields small profit from storage but it hurts the sale of No. 1 fruit. Overgrown specimens do not keep so well as fruit of ordinary size. Well colored fruit usually keeps best, but it should not be allowed to remain on the tree so long for the sake of color that it suffers in firmness. For cold storage, fruit should not be so ripe or highly colored as is best for ordinary storage. Greenings are said to hold best in cold storage when the bloom will rub off leaving the skin smooth and shiny; and the same rule applies less markedly to Baldwins.

Farm Fences.—We have every kind of fence, and yet no kind that pleases us.

Farm Fences.—We have every kind of fence, and yet no kind that pleases us. No fence pleases us better than the best. I would prefer a barbed wire fence with a rail at the top. The fence on which there is the most money wasted, and on which farmers are most set and deluded is the stone wall. It is an expensive abomination.

The legal fence should be of wire with a rail at the top so as not to obstruct snow, or to be affected by winds. The neighborhood could get along without any fences if suitable laws were passed. The coming age will know no farm fences. If the farmers could lay by all they spend on fences they would get rich. Farm fences and common pastures will both die a natural death soon. Both belong to a pioneer period which we have outgrown. outgrown.

outgrown.

A New Use for Carbolic Acid.—Carbolic acid is useful as a destroyer of noxious insects. I have kept constantly in hens' nests the so-called "antiseptic nest-eggs." These lumps of earthy material in the shape of hens' eggs are so much impregnated with carbolic acid that the acid odor emanating from them is sufficiently strong to kill hen lice, and the good result is seen in the large increase of eggs and improved condition of the fowls.

Working like a horse-A lawyer draw-

If your grape vines are still hanging to the trellis, cut them loose and lay them flat on the ground or snow, and hold them in place with rails, or a fork full of strawey manure. If the strawberry beds are not covered, cover them lightly now with strawey litter—not too much—but enough to shade the plants. If the fruit trees are not banked, and weeds or grass abound, you will have trouble with mice. Keep a sharp lookout, treading the snow about them. If near stone walls there will be no more danger. If you wish to protect trees or vines heeled in, do not put straw about them, as it would be certain to attract mice. Cover them with evergreen boughs. I hope you have made furrows through, your berry fields and vineyards with a shovel or plough, to let off the surface water.

How about the poor people in the

How about the poor people in the neighborhood? Anybody there who needs a load of wood or a bag of wheat? Do not be contented in sending a few shillings to the heathen.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A LIFE.

The subscription price of Green's Fruit Grower is 50 cents per year with premium, see premium offers. Our special offer is to send Green's Fruit Grower 4 years without premium for \$1.00. Or, for \$5.00 we will send Green's Fruit Grower to you for life, that is, as long as you live. You will do us a personal favor by renewing your subscription promptly. promptly.



LADIES 530 Thousand copying letters. Ro mailing to friend the results of furnishing addresses. Particulars stamped evelope. U. S. Advertising Co., Desk 13, Chicago

DON'T FAIL to submit a list of your Wants and get our Prices before placing your order for any kind or grade of Nursery Stock. Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Grape, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, and a General Line of Nursery Stock of the very best quality, in surplus, on which surprisingly low prices will be given on application. Your correspondence is solicited.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten or twenty acres of the best paying fruit farm in the fruit belt of Michigan; just outside of the corporation of South Haven; new house.

J. N. Stearns, Kalamasoo, Mich.

FOR SALE—2,000 acres cotton and fruit lands. Two cottages, 5 and 7 rooms. Good hunting and fishing. Price 2,700.

Also 8 acres in village, a junction of three railroads, 4 cottages, all rented, and other buildings. Price 5,100. Address Box. 53, Southern Pines, N. C.

FOR SALE—One thousand acres on Indian river, Florida; building lots, orange and grape fruit groves, pineapple plantations, wild land, 25 to \$500 per acre; also a bearing fruit farm near Lynchburg, Va., fifteen dollars per acre; owing to failing health, will sell any quantity desired cheap on easy terms; rare opportunity for very profitable investments. James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.





LEARN TO BE A MUSICIAN
MANDOLIN, BANJO and GUJTAR
Why Not Learn To Flay These Instruments!
Green's Fruit Grower offers to supply you with any one of these instruments at wholesale price. The above
illustrations give a good idea of the
three instruments, mandolin, banjo

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### Monahan's Funny Farm Experience Written for Green's Fruit Grower by C. F. White.

August 1st, Monahan saw a swarm of ees passing over his place. He ran to August 1st, Monahan saw a swarm of bees passing over his place. He ran to the dinner bell and began to ring it. In five minutes all the boys had come in from the field. The bees lit in a tree in the orchard. The whole family took a hand and the bees were soon hived. One bee took a dislike to Monahan and stung him on the nose. In two minutes his nose looked like a squash. That evening Monahan went to an Irish wake. Just as he got inside the wake house an Irish woman started the Irish cry. Monahan had never heard it before, and thinking she was trying to guy him, he started a racket and was thrown out on his sore nose.

Nose,
Next day he tried his luck again at trading horses. The trader had an old horse he called Dock. Monahan got stuck on Dock and paid \$20 to boot. He tried to water Dock, but.Dock was not used to drinking out of a bucket, every time he would put his snoot into the bottom of the bucket and slobber water bottom of the bucket and slobber water all over Monahan's new store clothes. Monahan and Pink hitched up Dock and started for a drive. Dock turned a cor-ner so suddenly that he threw the pair out and ran away, smashing the buggy into 1,000 pieces, and Dock never came hack

back.

Next day Monahan and Pink went to town. While they were in town, a big rain storm blew up and they were compelled te stay in town over night. A dramatic company who were making one-night stands were billed to play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the new opera house. Monahan and Pink decided to prepend the evening at the show. As soon "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the new operahouse. Monahan and Pink decided to
spend the evening at the show. As soon
as they entered the theater the boys in
the gallery began to use Monahan's bald
head for a target and Monahan was covered with paper wads. When the ammunition was exhausted the enemy ceased
firing. The curtain rose, and Monahan
was a disturber during the performance.
First he wanted to rescue Eliza, but was
driven from the stage by the blood
hounds. Next he tried to rescue Uncle
Tom and was kicked off the stage by the
donkey. Lawyer Marks cracked a joke,
and when the applause was over, Monahan saw the point and had a big laugh
all by himself, and this caused more applause. When little Eva died Monahan cried. He bellowed like a steer and
was led out of the theater with tears
streaming down his cheeks.

Next day Monahan and Pink arrived

Next day Monahan and Pink arrived me in time to see two eagles attack a w. Monahan rushed into the house,

Next day Monahan and Pink arrived cow. Monahan rushed into the house, grabbed the shot gun off the kitchen, wall, and ran out into the cow pasture. He shot a cow, while the eagles carried away his shepherd dog.

Next day Monahan and Pink went swimming. Monahan put on a life preserver and jumped off a spring-board. It took just thirty-five minutes to bring him to. It was a hot day and Monahan came home with his back all sunburned. Next day the skin began to peel off, and Monahan was so cranky no one could look prooked at him without starting a fight. About noon he and Pink get into it, and the result was that Pink cut his visit short. He packed his grip and left for his home in Chicago the same night.

Sunday the cook fixed herself up in an old dress which Mrs. Monahan had given her, and when Monahan, who was lonesome since Pink's departure, entered the kitchen, he rushed over and grabbed the cook in his arms, thinking it was his wife. Just then his mother-in-law entered the room and Monahan discovered his mistake. He tried to explain to the old woman, but it was no use. She pronounced him a base deliver and not worthy the companionship of respectable people. She threatened to it: him in the barn or send him fall if she was not successful in get.

Next day Monahan's automobile exploded, and there wasn't enough left of claying than when the winters are ploded, and there wasn't enough left of claying than when the winters are ploded, and there wasn't enough left of claying than when the winters are called the winters are ploded, and there wasn't enough left of claying the warm rain following than when the winters are ploded, and there wasn't enough left of claying the when there is a warm rain following the country was and the winters are called the country and was proceed to his mistake. He tried to explain to the old woman, but it was no use. She pronounced him a base deliver and not worthy the companions are severely cold, and the ground result to the plant the province of the first the attention of the feeble

grabbed the cook in his arms, thinking it was his wife. Just then his mother in-law entered the room and Monahan discovered his mistake. He tried to explain to the old woman, but it was no use. She pronounced him a base deceiver and not worthy the companionship of respectable people. She threat ened to the him in the barn or send him to jall if she was not successful in getting him into a state institution for the feeble minded.

Next day Monahan's automobile exploded, and there wasn't enough left of it to tell what it had ever been made of. Next day Monahan was more lonesome than ever so he decided to take up literary work again. He started a story entitled "Mr. Monahan of the Corn Field," and was hatching the plot when the postman arrived with a bunch of papers. He opened the papers and began looking over the advertisements. There was one advertisement which caught his eye, It was in a Kansas City Sunday paper under the heading "Matrimony," and read:

"Prepossessing widow of thirty-two without incumbrance, and worth 1100,000, wishes to correspond, with elderly gen-

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tleman. Object, matrimeny. Address 'Pearl,' Lock Box 485, Chicago, Ill.'
Monahan thought it would be fun to answer the advertisement and he did. He wrote a letter that would melt an iceberg, enclosed his picture and signed himself "Archibald Joseph Monahan." He sent the letter to town by a neighbor who weat inst naship.

himself "Archibald Joseph Monahan."
He sent the letter to town by a neighbor who was just passing.
Monahan helped the boys in the field the rest of the week and everything went along smoothly until Saturday evening. He counted thirteen at the supper table and he declared that something terrible was going to happen. After supper, a handsome lady in black drove up and asked for Monahan. The whole family came out into the yard and formed a circle about the stranger. When Monahan, who was last, came out of the house, the strange lady made a rush for him, threw her arms around his neck, and exclaimed "Archibald," Archibald."
The family stood amazed. Monahan trembled like a leaf. The stranger kissed him on the cheek, fondly tickled him under the chin, and said "Cail me Pearl; call me something sweet." Just then Mrs. Monahan took a hand and the stranger was in her grasp. Monahan broke loose and started to run, but was captured by his mother-in-law and brought back to face the music. The boys were about to lynch the stranger when she produced Monahan's picture and letter. Then sympathy was all on her side, and Monahan was speechless. and letter. Then sympathy was all on and letter. Then sympathy was all on her side, and Monahan was speechless. Monahan squared himself by paying the stranger, who was the widow Pearl, from Chicago, \$500, and the matter was hushed up. The balance of the month was spent by Monahan in hanging around the court house waiting to be called as a witness in a law suit. The case was called August 31st, and Monahan was going to make a monkey out of case was called August 31st, and Monahan was going to make a monkey out of
the lawyers. He took the stand and
was asked if he saw the man take down
the fence. Monahan answered "Yes."
He was asked how far away he was at
the time. He answered "half a mile."
He was asked if his eyesight was good.
He answered "Yes." The lawyer asked
him why he wore glasses. Monahan
fainted and another month was gone.

### Notes From Farmer's Voice.

Notes From Farmer's Voice.

If you have a tree that needs winter protection, try putting a piece of common chicken-yard fencing around it so as to form a cylinder about two feet in diameter, then stuff full of straw. This will protect the trunk very nicely. The top may be gathered together and treated in the same manner, if it is desirable. Before this is done, however, it is well to take some precaution against mice. Wire netting around the trunk, or a wash containing carboile acid is good. There are several offensive washes that are considered effectual. Tying newspapers around the trunks, then smearing with coal tar, may be suggested.

Some of the Illinois corn shown at the

A Catalogue for Unmarried Men Free to Any Address SOMETHING NEW. UNMARRIED MEN READ. Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Streets, Chicago. RANCHERS - MINERS - BLACKSMITHS -MASONS - LIVERYMEN -Skins, HORSE HI and CATTLE

to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, MUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE & 55000 HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE A 55000 HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' & TRA ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 129

### LET US MAKE YOU A PRICE ON GRAPE **VINES AND CURRANT BUSHES**

We have a surplus of these varieties. Send us a list of what you need, we can save you money. We will quote you our wholesale price on each item, and if desired, tell you exactly what the freight will amount to.

Our prices are lower for vines and bushes **true to name** than those of other reliable firms. Before sending an order elsewhere, let us tell you what our price will be.



CUT FROM FOUR TRACK NEWS

### Large Profits in Growing Grapes

One of the enterprising grape growers of the Lake Keuka region gathered this season from three acres of vineyard nine and one-half tons, which he sold at \$80.00 per ton.

We have in surplus the following varieties: Chas. A. Green (new), Concord, Worden, Nlagara and Diamond.



### Currants Will Lift Mortgages

A field of currants would be a profitable investment for you, reader. At Green's fruit farm we have half an acre planted to Red Cross from which we sold 6,036 quarts. Our currants this year average about 8 cents a quart. This would give us an income of \$482.88 from this small planting. We have all of the best varieties to offer: Red Cross, Fay's, Cherry and Champion.

Our prices are far the lowest and our plants so much better than those of other firms, that there is no comparison. We can save you money on anything you need to plant in Grapes, Currants, Trees, Plants and Vines. Send us your list of wants.

Send for prices of surplus Apple and Poplar Trees 300,000 are dug and must be sold.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

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OK nimals. 300 coys, Trap-1 \$1.00.

GRAPE

can save you other reliable

this season

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Trees

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ycles, guns al supplies

Geo. A. Cochrane, recommends the above box for apples for market. The case is somewhat similar to an orange or a lemon case, that is, a case of two compartments. It can be made of any wood that does not warp. The three pieces of wood that form the two ends and middle section should be made of 3-4 inch wood, and cut to measure exactly twelve and three-fourth inches each way. This will, of course, give two compartments of twelve and three-fourths inches square. The pieces forming the ends should be planed on the outside, but the rest of the wood for the case can be of fine sawed lumber. The piece forming the sides, top and bottom should be of three-eighths inch wood twenty-seven and three-fourths inches long and should consist of at least two pieces, and not more than three pieces to a side. These should be cut to a width that will permit, if in the case of two pieces being used, one crack, and in the case of three pieces being used, two cracks, just one-quarter of an inch wide. The pieces forming the sides, top and bottom, should come together at the corners so as to leave no opening there. The idea of leaving this little crack on each side is to enable buyers to look along the crack and see the color and condition of the fruit as well as to give a little air. If one-half inch or more, as some have done, it permits the apples to fall into the crack and injure them more or less, besides preventing packing as solid as is necessary.

In building the case be sure and have two of the pieces of three-fourths of an inch wood that are for the ends, run one way of the grain, and the middle piece to be the other way of the grain to that of the two end pieces. The object of this is to make the case stronger, because if the middle piece is of the opposite grain to the two end pieces the nalls going across the grain (middle piece) hold firm. Another thing it prevents the case beaking apart if it has a fall or hard usage. Also be sure and nail the bottom and top slats to those of the sides (same as in the case of a close box)

cents.

O

The New York Grape Exhibit.—At the St, Louis exhibition recently there were a coop plates, seventy-one varieties on exhibition. Mr. Loomis gives some interseting facts about the exhibit and the industry it represents: "Our exhibit of grapes," he said, "has been a source of great satisfaction to me, and to all the growers from home who have seen it. We believe that it is the largest collection of grapes ever shown at any fair or exposition. Besides that, it is a stiking demonstration to the great buying public of the Middle West, of the magnitude of our industry, the care we take in getting our crop to their market, the diversity of our varieties, and our ability to satisfy the most exacting taste in the matter of table grapes. We already supply the fresh fruit market of the United States east of the Rockies, and even to some extent west of that line, from the time our grapes reach maturity in September until the close of the season at Christmas time; but our output is growing and we want more grape eaters. There is no fruit so healthful and so much of a food. This is what our exhibit is designed to show.

"We grow in one country alone, Chautauqua, 100,000 tons annually, of grapes and market 30 per cent, of the crop for table use. That is the mission of the New York this record is almost equalled and from there a crop of six or selven the first time the great masses

Brooklyn "Life."

Sectet of restore lost sight, but to give vision, by which the professor is not only able to restore lost sight, but to give vision, by which the professor Steins's claim rests on the thosy who have already never industry, the case unit to give vision, by which the professor Steins's claim rests on the thosy who have already never with the substituted to the brain, the eye only serves to receive the image, with the optic nerve transmits to the eye only serves to receive the image, which the optic nerve transmits to the eye only serves to receive the image, with the optic nerve transmits to the same sclentific basis as th

of the people of the West have had an opportunity of knowing these facts, or testing the fine quality of our product, and it is work for the growers which we are doing here, which will be rewarded in increased demand, wider markets and more wholesale distribution of kets and more wholesale distribution of their fruit. Fifty to sixty thousand acres of New York's choicest soil is devoted to grape culture, and the vineyards are matters of wonder to the traveler.

to grape culture, and the vineyards are matters of wonder to the traveler. These are the facts which warrant and the reasons for making the great show which we have made."

Mr. Loomis shows by the census figures of 1900 that there are about 60,000 acres of vineyards in the Empire state and that in Chautauqua county alone, there is one-half that amount, growing nearly 200,000,000 pounds of grapes—200,000 tons, or more than 8,000 carloads, annually. In the exhibit there has been no attempt at anything beyond a demonstration of the perfect quality and great quantity of this product. As an exhibit presenting a great industry, it is at once typical, instructive and highly impressive even to the casual onlooker.

### Sayings by Emerson.

Our life is an apprenticeship to the truth that around every circle another can be drawn; that there is no end in nature; but every end is a beginning; that there is always another dawn risen on mid-noon, and under every deep a lower deep opens.

on mid-noon, and under every deep a lower deep opens.

Nature paints the best part of the picture; carves the best part of the statue; builds the best part of the house; and speaks the best part of the oration.

And what is originality? It is being one's self, and revorting accurately

and what is originality: it is being one's self, and reporting accurately what we see and are. Genius is, in the first instance, sensibility, the capacity of receiving just impressions from the external world, and the power of co-ordinating these after the laws of thought.

thought.

The less government we have, the better—the fewer laws, and the less confided power. The antidote to this abuse of formal government is the influence of private character, the growth of the individual.

A friend way well be really and the individual.

A friend may well be reckoned the masterplece of nature.

Too Old Fashioned.—The "Old Fashioned Girl" mentioned in November Green's Fruit Grower is truly a prize in these artificial days. A girl who smiles when she is pleased and weeps when she is sad. Young, freckled, innocent, industrious, modest, and left alone, for left alone she will be in these later days.

for left alone she will be an days.

For the sensible girl with freckles and low heeled shoes, the near to nature girl, is not the prize that the young men of to-day are looking for.

So she will go without count, prince, or even an every day husband, more's the pity, but will find an outlet for her love and sympathy on other people's children and other people's woes.

C. C. E.

I married an old fashioned girl. No, there are a few men left who appreciate them.—Editor.

Seeing Without Eyes,—Professor Peter Steins alleges that he has discovered the secret of restoring sight to the blind. The announcement is published in the "Revue des Revues" by Dr. Caze, who explains how Steins tested on him a wonderful apparatus of Steins's invention, by which the professor is not only able to restore lost sight, but to give vision to those who have already never known it, Professor Steins's claim rests on the theory that man does not see with the eye, but with the brain, the eye only serves to receive the image, which the optic nerve transmits to the seat of perception. If, then, the image can be transmitted to the brain without eyes a blind person can see as well as anybody else. The apparatus has the same scientific basis as the telephone with the substitution of light for sound, says California "Fruit Grower."

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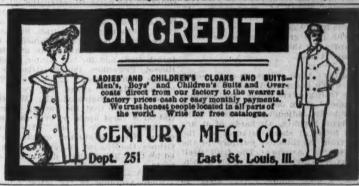
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scratch or tarnish on them, but just as they leave his workmen's hands, olled, adjusted, and timed rendy for in wear. The movement is an American rive have his workmen's hands, olled, adjusted, and timed rendy for in wear. The movement is an American rive have the correct time in your post and you said they wish for river of the post of the id, send us the \$1.00, and we will send you the bandsome Gold Finished Watch. We trust you a \$50.00 SOLID COLD WATCH for you can be obligated with the country of the count 

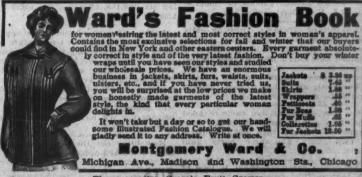




### Green's Gift.

Green's Fruit Grower.





Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

### Culture of Standard Pears.

I found that more money is made from an orchard well-tilied, even if one half is destroyed by blight once in ten or tweive years, than from a greater number of stunted trees bearing low priced fruit of second quality. I shall plow up the remainder of the sod at proper depth, and run the risk of losing the trees. by some epidemie attack. Through nearly all the years both aller. depth, and run the risk of losing the trees, by some epidemic attack. Through nearly all the years, both alike escape. Both have been manured, one as a top dressing on the grass, and the other with the usual application for cultivated crops. The portion in grass would doubtless do better if the grass could be well grased by sheep, but this part is so situated that animals cannot be introduced.

A third portion of the orchard was cul-tivated in hoed crops a part of the time, and at other times was occupied with

and at other times was occupied with clover, to be plowed in the second year. The trees here did well.

The whole orchard yielded over six hundred bushels the past season, nearly all of which were sent to commission men in New York and Philadelphia, and were sold at fair prices—mostly yielding a dollar a bushel on the tree, after deducting the expenses of gathering, assorting, packing, shipping, freight, commission, and cost of the half barrels in which packed.

Varieties. The following varieties

rich packed.

Varieties. The following varieties ere mostly raised: Bartlett, Lawence, Howell, Anjou, Seckel and Clair-

mission, and cost of the half barriels in which packed.

Varieties. The following varieties were mostly raised: Bartlett, Law-rence, Howell, Anjou, Seckel and Clair-ganu. The heaviest crops were borne by the Anjou tyees. Flemish Beauty and Virgalieu, which for many years past were spoiled by seab and cracking, were fair the past season and sold at good prices. Both would doubtless prove an excellent market pear, but being so excellent in quality, the few bushels which were raised were naturally reserved for home use, by those who, of course, had the privilege of the "first pick." There were about three hundred bushels of Lawrence, which having proved an excellent late autumn and early winter variety, were freely disposed of at that season of the year. The sorts which soid at highest prices were Bartlett, soid at highest prices were been with the surpassing beauty of appearance. It may be well to state that the reason why the fruit was so fair, was the spraying with paris green given to the whole orchard when the fruit was so fair, was the spraying with paris green given to the whole orchard when the fruit was so fair, was the spraying with prival priva

### How to Keep Cider.

I take i pint of pure grain alcohol, mixed with i-2 ounce of oil of sassafras, and i-2 ounce of oil of birch. This is enough to put in a 40-gallon whiskey barrel, more or less. As soon as you pour it in the cider, make the barrel airtight, and shake it up well. It is useless to tap it around at all. If somebody wants to make a test take one ounce of the essence to five gallons of cider.—Daniel L. Ney, Shartlesville, Pa.

Mucliare.—Dissolve five parts of good due into twenty parts of water for wenty-four hours, then add nine parts f rock candy and three parts gum rable.

ional Character.—What is true of FITS Researchy word. No its or service of the control of the co

How to Cook Dried Fruits

How to Cook Dried Fruits.

If you will consider that dried fruit is fresh fruit, with the water dried out of it and more or less dirt gathered upon its surface, two things will occur to you to do, to make it become something like fresh fruit. First wash it thoroughly, using if necessary several changes of water, but be sure to get the fruit clean, Then put it to soak in clean water completely covering the fruit, and an inch of depth above it. Soak at least 12 hours and if fruit does not plump out very full, keep it until it will swell no more. Don't change the water in soaking, and cook in the water the fruit was soaked in. Boil gently for 20 minutes, then set on back of stove to simmer until the fruit is done and tender, using then set on back of stove to simmer un-til the fruit is done and tender, using sugar in cooking, according to taste. Mixed apricots, peaches and prunes, with a few tartplums to lend spiciness, make a delicious dish.

Wagener Apple.—It is a matter of surprise to us that the Wagener apple is not more generally grown. To our palate, when nicely ripened, there are few more attractive apples than this. It is at its best by Christmas, though it keeps tolerably well until February. It has a rich, vinous flavor, and we know of no apple less apt to pall on the taste by continuous use. It is a thrifty grower and very productive. The trees, like the Spy and some others, need thinning, as the apples are not at their best if the head becomes dense enough to make too much shade. Another valuable characteristic of the apple is its coming into bearing so early. It is no uncommon thing to see them begin to fruit the second year they have been put out in the orchard. Its crimson-shaded skin with stripes and dots and its yellowish flesh make it a fine-looking apple. The fruit is rather above the medium size. We recommend it to the attention of those about to plant orchards, as being one of the best.

Stealing Fruit.—Any person who wilfully enters without the consent of the owner or occupant, any orchard, fruit garden, vineyard, or ground whereon is cultivated any fruit, with intent to take, injure or destroy anything there growing or grown; or cuts down, destroys or injures any shrub, tree or vine growing within and on such orchard, garden, vineyard, or upon any such ground, or any building, frame or erection thereon, is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding \$250, or both.

Government Harness Dressing.—Mix well together with a gentle heat, neat's-foot-oil, 1 gallon; bayberry tallow, 2 pounds; beeswax, 2 pounds; beef tallow, 2 pounds; beeswax, 2 pounds; beef tallow, 2 pounds; castor-oil, 2 quarts; iamp-black, 1 ounce. Strain while hot through a fine cloth, and allow to cool. This is said to be a superior dressing.

Mucliage.—Dissolve five parts of good give into twenty parts of water for twenty-four hours, then add nine parts.

Now hence out the blokery puts and

Now bring out the hickory nuts and the red-cheeked apples.

George Vroom, one of the enterprising grape growers of the Lake Keuka region, gathered this season from three acres of vineyard nine and one-half tons of Delaware grapes, which he sold at \$80 per ton, and nearly one-quarter of a ton of seconds. This is profitable grape growing

But courtly pa betrayed no fear.
He said. "I know the moon is near."
And little Andy said to ma.
"How proud we ought to be of pa!"
Just then a monstrous thing, all red,
Was sighted looming dead ahead,
And courtly pa stopped the balloon
And cried: "Ashore here, for the moon
Now seize your paints and bright and sa
Paint what the tourists saw that day.

# BABY CAN DO



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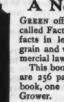
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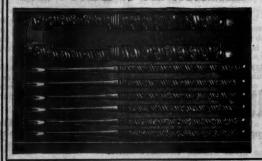


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